



[www.prolink2u.com](http://www.prolink2u.com)



## **PROLiNK® PPL1202N**

### **200Mbps Powerline Wireless-N Extender**

# **User Manual**

**Version 1.00 (Jul'10)**

**English**

Copyright © 2010 by PROLiNK®. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be excerpted, reproduced, translated or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without the prior written permission of PROLiNK®.

The manual is published by PROLiNK®. We reserve the right to make modifications on print errors or update specifications without prior notice.

your  
**Global**  
**Info** Communications  
Provider

Bangladesh | Brunei | Cambodia | Fiji | Indonesia | Madagascar | Maldives  
Malaysia | Mauritius | Mongolia | Myanmar | Nepal | Pakistan | Philippines  
Singapore | Sri Lanka | Serbia | Taiwan | Thailand | USA | Vietnam



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| FCC PART 68 .....   | 1 |
| FCC PART 15 .....   | 1 |
| CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION .....                                | 1 |
| 1.1 OVERVIEW .....  | 1 |
| 1.2 FEATURES .....  | 1 |
| 1.3 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS .....                               | 1 |
| CHAPTER 2 INSTALLATION .....                                | 1 |
| 2.1 CHECKLIST .....   | 1 |
| 2.2 THE FRONT LEDS .....                                    | 1 |
| 2.3 THE REAR PORTS .....                                    | 1 |
| CHAPTER 3 CONFIGURATION .....                               | 1 |
| 3.1 DETERMINE YOUR CONNECTION SETTINGS .....                | 1 |
| 3.2 CONNECTING THE POWERLINE EXTENDER TO YOUR NETWORK ..... | 1 |
| 3.3 CONFIGURATION WITH WEB BROWSER .....                    | 1 |
| 3.3.1 MANAGEMENT LAN IP .....                               | 1 |
| 3.4.1 WIRELESS BASIC SETTINGS .....                         | 1 |
| 3.4.2 WIRELESS ADVANCE SETTINGS .....                       | 1 |
| 3.4.3 WIRELESS SECURITY .....                               | 1 |
| 3.4.4 WI-FI PROTECTED SETUP (WPS) .....                     | 1 |
| 3.4.5 WIRELESS STATION LIST .....                           | 1 |
| 3.5.1 POWERLINE STATUS .....                                | 1 |
| 3.5.2 POWERLINE ENCRYPTION .....                            | 1 |
| 3.6.1 MANAGEMENT .....                                      | 1 |
| 3.6.2 UPGRADE FIRMWARE .....                                | 1 |
| 3.6.3 SETTINGS MANAGEMENT .....                             | 1 |
| 3.6.4 STATUS .....  | 1 |
| 3.7.1 TCP/IP SETTINGS FOR WINDOWS PLATFORM .....            | 1 |
| CHAPTER 4 POWERLINE NETWORKING UTILITY .....                | 1 |
| 4.1 CONFIGURATION UTILITY SETUP .....                       | 1 |
| 4.1.1 INSTALLATION OF THE UTILITY .....                     | 1 |
| 4.2 WINDOWS CONFIGURATION UTILITY .....                     | 1 |
| 4.3 USER INTERFACE .....                                    | 1 |
| 4.3.1 MAIN SCREEN .....                                     | 1 |
| 4.3.2 PRIVACY SCREEN .....                                  | 1 |
| 4.4 DIAGNOSTICS SCREEN .....                                | 1 |
| 4.4.1 ABOUT SCREEN .....                                    | 1 |
| 4.4.2 PREFERENCES .....                                     | 1 |
| CHAPTER 5 PUSH BUTTON SETTING .....                         | 1 |
| CHAPTER 6 TROUBLE SHOOTING .....                            | 1 |
| APPENDIX A SECURITY MODE .....                              | 1 |
| APPENDIX B GLOSSARY .....                                   | 1 |
| APPENDIX C CABLING / CONNECTION .....                       | 1 |
| APPENDIX D TECHNICAL SUPPORT .....                          | 1 |

## FCC PART 68

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC Rules. On the bottom of this equipment is a label that contains the FCC Registration Number and Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) for this equipment. You must provide this information to the telephone company upon request.

The REN is useful to determine the quantity of devices you may connect to the telephone line and still have those entire devices ring when your number is called. In most, but not all areas, the sum of the REN of all devices connected to one line should not exceed five (5.0). To be certain of the number of devices you may connect to your line, as determined by the REN, you should contact your local telephone company to determine the maximum REN for your calling area.

If the modem causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may discontinue your service temporarily.

If possible, they will notify you in advance. But if advance notice isn't practical, you will be notified as soon as possible. You will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC.

The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations, or procedures that could affect the proper operation of your equipment. If they do, you will be notified in advance to give you an opportunity to maintain uninterrupted telephone service.

If you experience trouble with this modem, please contact your dealer for repair/warranty information. The telephone company may ask you to disconnect this equipment from the network until the problem has been corrected or you are sure that the equipment is not malfunctioning.

This equipment may not be used on coin service provided by the telephone company. Connection to party lines is subject to state tariffs.

## FCC PART 15

The modem generates and uses radio frequency energy. If it is not installed and used properly in strict accordance with the user's manual, it may cause interference with radio and television reception. The modem has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class B computing devices in accordance with the specifications in Subpart B, Part 15 of the FCC regulations. These specifications are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference in a residential installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. FCC regulations require that shielded interface cables be used with your modem.

If interference does occur, we suggest the following measures be taken to rectify the problem:

1. Move the receiving antenna.
2. Move the modem away from the radio or TV.
3. Plug the modem into a different electrical outlet.
4. Discuss the problem with a qualified radio / TV technician.

**CAUTION:**

*Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance to the FCC Rules could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.*

**Cable connections:**

All equipment connected to this modem must use shielded cable as the interconnection means.

**NOTE:**

*Operation is subject to the following two conditions:*

1. *This device may not cause harmful interference, and*
2. *This device must accept any interference received including interference that may cause undesired operation.*

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of the **PROLiNK® PPL1202N Powerline 200M Wall-Mount Wireless-N AP** (the Powerline AP). The Powerline AP is the perfect option to connect a small group of PCs or small wireless clients. Integrated Wireless to Powerline AP networks, the device can extend large coverage and less dead space for your home network.

### 1.1 Overview

Using Powerline AP and wireless 11 b/g/n benefit, you can connect the PC to internet in anywhere of your home.

### 1.2 Features

- Internet Access
  - TCP/IP, UDP, ICMP, ARP, RARP, Static IP assignment
- Standard
  - IEEE 802.3, 802.3u Ethernet standards
  - HomePlug AV
  - IEEE 802.11b/g and 11n Wireless standards
- QoS
  - Prioritized random access, contention-free access and segment bursting
  - Eight levels of prioritized random access, contention-free access, and segment bursting
- Powerline AP Modulation
  - FDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) with patented signal processing techniques for high data reliability in noisy media conditions
  - Supports QAM 256/64/16, DQPSK, DBPSK and ROBO modulation schemes
- Security
  - Provide 128-bit AES link encryption for Powerline AP network
- Wireless Features
  - Support 802.11b/g and n Wireless Access Point, WDS and AP Client
  - Support 128-Bit and 64-Bit WEP encryption , 802.1x, WPA, WPA2 and WPS
- Other
  - High-Speed Powerline AP adapter with Ethernet interface for fast data transfer over the existing household power supply
  - The high-speed transfer rates of 200Mbps even make it possible to transmit video in DVD quality
  - No need new wires and use at any power socket with up to ranges of 200 meters
- HTTP Web-Based Management
  - Firmware upgrade by UI
  - Password protected access

### 1.3 System Requirements

- Personal computer (PC)
- Pentium II 233 MHz processor minimum
- 32 MB RAM minimum
- 20 MB of free disk space minimum
- Ethernet Network Interface Controller (NIC) RJ45 Port
- Internet Browser

## CHAPTER 2 INSTALLATION

This chapter offers information about installing your router. If you are not familiar with the hardware or software parameters presented here, please consult your service provider for the values needed.

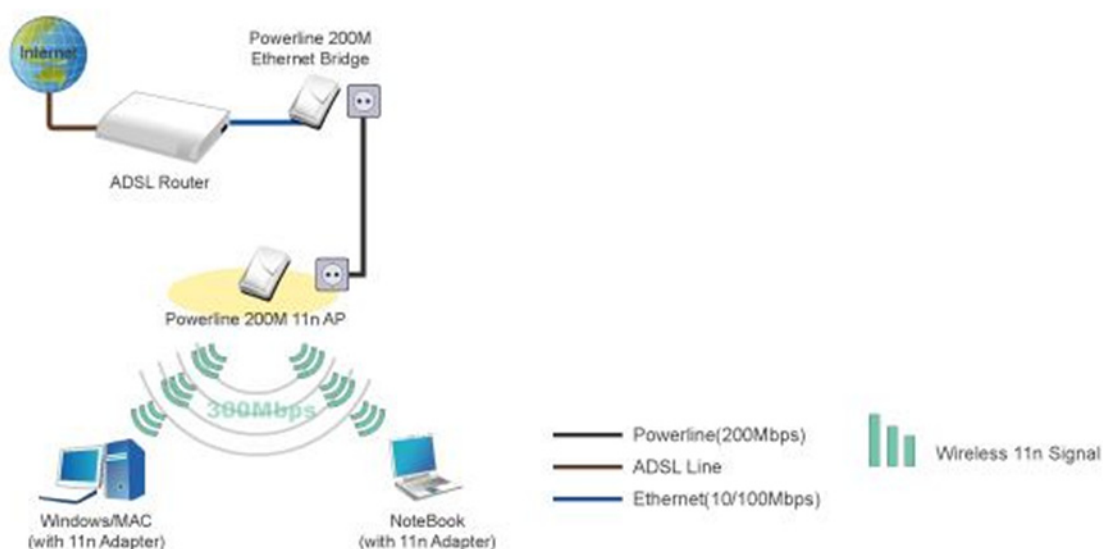
### 2.1 Checklist

Check the shipping box carefully to ensure that the contents include the items you ordered. If any of the items are missing or damaged, contact your local distributor. The contents of your carton may vary depending on your service provider.

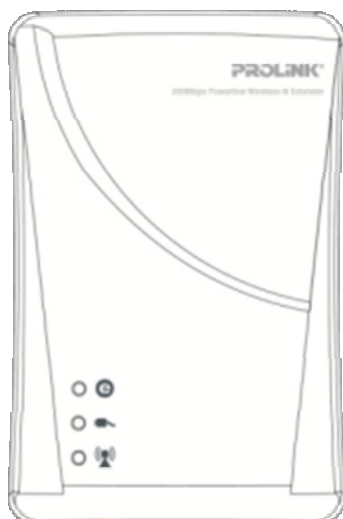
#### Contents description

1. Powerline AP 200M Wireless-N Extender for home/office use
2. Powerline AP 200M Wireless-N Extender Installation and Operation Guide (this publication)
3. Ethernet cable Ethernet category 5 twisted pair cable (6 ft)

#### Application for this device

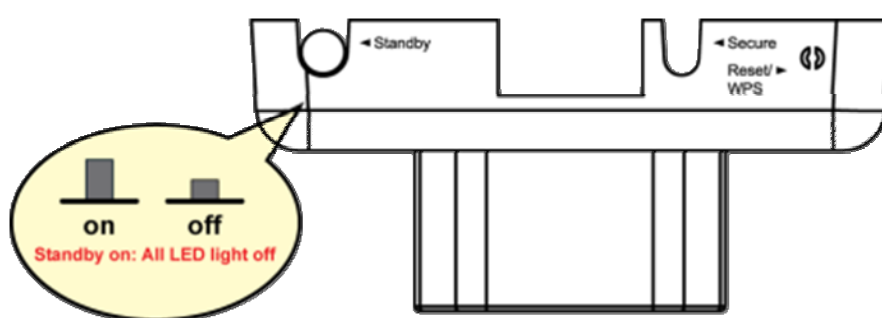


## 2.2 The Front LEDs



| LED          | State    | Description                                 |
|--------------|----------|---|
| Powerline AP | ON       | Powerline AP network activity.              |
|              | OFF      | Search or no Powerline AP network activity. |
| Ethernet     | ON       | Ethernet connection is OK.                  |
|              | Flashing | Data transfer.                              |
| Wireless     | OFF      | No link to Ethernet.                        |
|              | ON       | Wireless Function Enable                    |
|              | Flashing | Data transfer.                              |

## 2.3 The Rear Ports



| Connector        | Description  |
|------------------|--|
| RJ-45 Port       | Connect to the Ethernet Cable  |
| Secure Button    | Button can auto secure and group the Powerline AP devices.   |
| Reset/WPS Button | <b>WPS:</b> Press 1 second can enable the WPS search function.<br><b>Reset:</b> Press 5 seconds can reset the device to factory default.                 |
| Standby Button   | <b>Press this button to enable the standby mode (EuP/ErP function).</b><br><b>This function will stop the device activities in order to save energy.</b> |

## CHAPTER 3 CONFIGURATION

### 3.1 Determine your connection settings

Before you configure the router; you need to know the connection information supplied by your service provider.

### 3.2 Connecting the Powerline Extender to your network

Unlike a simple hub or switch, the setup of the Powerline AP Extender consists of more than simply plugging everything together.

### 3.3 Configuration with Web Browser

It is advisable to change the administrator password to safeguard the security of your network.

To configure the router, open your browser, type '**http://192.168.16.168**' into the address bar and click 'Go' to get to the login page. Save this address in your Favorites for future reference.



At the Password prompt, the User name is '**admin**' and the password is '**password**'. You can change these later if you wish. Click '**OK**' to login.



### 3.3.1 Management LAN IP

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

open all | close all

Extender  
 Interface Settings  
 LAN  
 Wireless Settings  
 Administration


## Local Area Network (LAN) Settings

You may enable/disable networking functions and configure their parameters as your wish.


| LAN Setup            |   |
|----------------------|---|
| IP Address           | 192.168.16.168  |
| Subnet Mask          | 255.255.255.0   |
| LAN 2                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable |
| LAN2 IP Address      | 169.254.16.168  |
| LAN2 Subnet Mask     | 255.255.0.0   |
| MAC Address          | 00:0C:43:30:52:48   |
| DHCP Type            | Disable   |
| 802.1d Spanning Tree | Disable   |
| LLTD                 | Disable   |

Apply Cancel

To set up the configuration of LAN interface, private IP of your router LAN port and subnet mask for your LAN segment. Default IP is **192.168.16.168**.

| Functions            | Descriptions/Details  |
|----------------------|---|
| IP Address           | The IP of the device's LAN port (default 192.168.16.168).   |
| Subnet Mask          | Subnet Mask of you LAN (default 255.255.255.0). All devices on the network must have the same subnet mask to communicate on the network.  |
| LAN2                 | Enable / Disable LAN 2.   |
| LAN2 IP              | The IP address of LAN2. (default 169.254.16.168)  |
| LAN2 Subnet Mask     | Subnet Mask of LAN2.  |
| DHCP Type            | <p>To give your LAN Client an IP, you have to enable DHCP server. If not, manual setting up your client IP is necessary when you want to use the router as your client's default gateway.</p> <p><b>Start IP Address:</b> Specify the DHCP Client start IP address.</p> <p><b>End IP Address:</b> Specify the DHCP Client End IP address.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b><br/>  The number of the "End IP" must be greater than "Start IP", and cannot be the same as the router's IP address.</p> <p><b>DHCP Lease Time:</b> Choose the length of the time for the device to recycle and give out the IP addresses to the devices in your network (default 86400).</p> <p><b>Statically Assigned:</b> Can statically assigned the client MAC and IP address. There are three IP can assign.</p> |
| 802.1d Spanning Tree | Enable/Disable. The Spanning Tree Protocol is an OSI layer-2 protocol that ensures a loop-free topology for any bridged LAN.  |
| LLTD                 | Enable/Disable. Link Layer Topology Discovery (LLTD) is a proprietary Link Layer protocol for network topology discovery and quality of service diagnostics. It was developed by Microsoft as part of the Windows Rally set of technologies. The LLTD protocol operates over both wired (IEEE 802.3 Ethernet) as well as wireless (IEEE 802.11) networks.   |

### 3.4.1 Wireless Basic Settings



*Extend your network with  
Powerline and Wireless network!*

**Basic Wireless Settings**

You could configure the minimum number of Wireless settings for communication, such as Network Name (SSID) and Channel. The Access Point can be set simply with only the minimum setting items.

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

- Extender
  - Interface Settings
  - Wireless Settings
    - Basic**
    - Advanced
    - Security
    - WDS
    - WPS
    - Station List
  - Powerline
  - Administration

| Wireless Network                  |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Radio On/Off                      | <input type="button" value="RADIO OFF"/>                                      |   |
| Network Mode                      | 11b/g/n mixed mode ▼  |   |
| Network Name(SSID)                | PROLiNK_PPL1202N  | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID1                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID2                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID3                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID4                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID5                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID6                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID7                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Broadcast Network Name (SSID)     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable         |   |
| AP Isolation                      | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable         |   |
| MBSSID AP Isolation               | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable         |   |
| BSSID                             | 00:0C:43:30:52:48   |   |
| Frequency (Channel)               | 2457MHz (Channel 10) ▼  |   |
| Wireless Distribution System(WDS) |   |   |
| WDS Mode                          | Disable ▼   |   |
| HT Physical Mode                  |   |   |
| Operating Mode                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mixed Mode <input type="radio"/> Green Field |   |
| Channel BandWidth                 | <input type="radio"/> 20 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 20/40               |   |
| Guard Interval                    | <input type="radio"/> Long <input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto              |   |
| MCS                               | Auto ▼  |   |
| Reverse Direction Grant(RDG)      | <input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Extension Channel                 | 2437MHz (Channel 6) ▼   |   |
| Aggregation MSDU(A-MSDU)          | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Auto Block ACK                    | <input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Decline BA Request                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Other                             |   |   |
| HT TxStream                       | 1 ▼   |   |
| HT RxStream                       | 1 ▼   |   |

**Wireless Network:**

| Functions                    | Descriptions/Details   |
|------------------------------|--|
| Radio Off                    | Enable/Disable the wireless.   |
| Network Mode                 | There are 3 modes can choose, 11/b/g/n mixed mode/11b only/11g only.   |
| SSID                         | Set up the wireless ID, default is wireless.   |
| Multiple SSID 1 ~ 7          | You can set up to four SSID for this wireless network.   |
| Broadcast Network Name(SSID) | Enable/Disable the SSID broadcast.   |
| AP Isolation                 | Enable/Disable this function. Create a separate virtual network for your wireless network. When this feature is enabled, each of your wireless clients will be in its own virtual network and will not be able to communicate with each other. You may want to utilize this feature if you have many guests that frequent your wireless network. |
| MBSSID AP Isolation          | Enable/Disable this function.  |
| BSSID                        | Displays the Basic Service Set Identity (BSSID) of this router. This parameter is the same as the MAC address of LAN port.   |

**Wireless Distribution System (WDS):**

| Functions | Descriptions/Details  |
|-----------|---|
| WDS Mode  | Default is Disable, there are 3 Mode can choose, Lazy Mode (Auto), Bridge Mode (Bridge Only) and Repeater Mode (AP + Bridge). |

**HT Physical Mode:**

| Functions                                  | Descriptions/Details   |
|--|--|
| Operating Mode                             | <p><b>Mixed Mode:</b> In this mode packets are transmitted with a preamble compatible with the legacy 802.11g – the legacy Short Training Field (STF), the legacy Long Training Field (LTF) and the legacy signal field are transmitted so they can be decoded by legacy 802.11g devices. The rest of the packet has a new format. In this mode the receiver shall be able to decode both the Mixed Mode packets and legacy packets.</p> <p><b>Green Field:</b> In this mode high throughput packets are transmitted without a legacy compatible part. This mode is optional. In this mode the receiver shall be able to decode both Green Field mode packets, Mixed Mode packets and legacy format packets.</p> |
| Channel BandWidth                          | Support channel width 20MHz or 20/40MHz.   |
| Guard Interval                             | The purpose of the guard interval is to introduce immunity to propagation delays, echoes and reflections, to which digital data is normally very sensitive. Longer guard periods allow more distant echoes to be tolerated. However, longer guard intervals reduce the channel efficiency.   |
| MCS  | The Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) is a value that determines the modulation, coding and number of spatial channels.   |
| Reverse Direction Grant(RDG)               | During a response burst, only the responder may transmit – i.e. there are no transmissions by other STA, including the initiator. During an RDG, the RD responder shall not transmit any frames that are not addressed to the RD initiator as the RA. Within RDG period, if responder no frame to transmit or frame corrupt, initiator can transmit frame when RDG period stopped on PIFS' channel idle time. (On normal condition, responder will receive frame after SIFS time.)   |
| Extension Channel Aggregation MSDU(A-MSDU) | To locate the 40MHz channel in combination with the control.<br>A Frame aggregation format that allows aggregation of multiple MSDUs in one MPDU. Recipient shall receive and disaggregate an A-MSDU.  |
| Auto Block ACK                             | Setup BA (Block Ack) session automatically after connected, recommend enable.  |
| Decline BA Request                         | Reject peer BA-Request.  |

**Others:**

| Functions   | Descriptions/Details            |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| HT TxStream | Set the Tx via 1 or 2 antennas. |
| HT RxStream | Set the Rx via 1 or 2 antennas. |

### 3.4.2 Wireless Advance Settings

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

**Advanced Wireless Settings**

Use the Advanced Setup page to make detailed settings for the Wireless. Advanced Setup includes items that are not available from the Basic Setup page, such as Beacon Interval, Control Tx Rates and Basic Data Rates.

| Advanced Wireless       |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| BG Protection Mode      | Auto   |
| Beacon Interval         | 100 ms (range 20 - 999, default 100)   |
| Data Beacon Rate (DTIM) | 1 ms (range 1 - 255, default 1)  |
| Fragment Threshold      | 2346 (range 256 - 2346, default 2346)  |
| RTS Threshold           | 2347 (range 1 - 2347, default 2347)  |
| TX Power                | 100 (range 1 - 100, default 100)   |
| Short Preamble          | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable                  |
| Short Slot              | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable                  |
| Tx Burst                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable                  |
| Pkt_Aggregate           | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable                  |
| IEEE 802.11H Support    | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable (only in A band) |
| Country Code            | Channels 1~13  |

| Wi-Fi Multimedia |   |
|------------------|---|
| WMM Capable      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable |
| APSD Capable     | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable |
| WMM Parameters   | WMM Configuration   |

| Multicast-to-Unicast Converter |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Multicast-to-Unicast           | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable |

#### Advanced Wireless:

| Functions                     | Descriptions/Details   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>BG Protection Mode</b>     | Some 802.11g wireless adapters support 802.11g protections, which allows the adapter search for 802.11b/g singles only. Select "Auto" to turns it on or off automatically, select "On" to support protection or select "Off" to disable this function.                       |
| <b>Beacon Interval</b>        | Beacons are packets sent by an access point to synchronize a wireless network. Specify a beacon interval value. Default (100ms) is recommended.  |
| <b>Data Beacon Rate(DTIM)</b> | Enter a value between 1 and 255 (default 1) for the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). A DTIM is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages.  |
| <b>Fragment Threshold</b>     | This value should remain at its default setting of 2346. If you experience a high packet error rate, you may slightly increase your fragmentation threshold within the value range of 0 to 2346. Setting the fragmentation threshold too low may result in poor performance. |
| <b>RTS Threshold</b>          | Request To Send threshold. This value should remain at its default setting of 2347. If you encounter inconsistent data flow, only minor modifications to the value range between 1 and 2347 are recommended.   |
| <b>Tx Power</b>               | Transmit power. You can set the output power of wireless radio. This value should remain at its default setting of 100. If you   |
| <b>Short Preamble</b>         | The length of CRC blocks in the frames during the wireless communication.  |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Short Slot</b>           | Indicates that the 802.11g network is using a short slot time because there are no legacy (802.11b) stations present |
| <b>Tx Burst</b>             | Select to enable or disable connecting to a Tx Burst supported device.   |
| <b>Pkt_Aggregate</b>        | To aggregate lots of packets into a big one before transmitting packets. This can reduce control packet overhead.    |
| <b>IEEE 802.11H Support</b> | Enable/Disable.  |
| <b>Country Code</b>         | Select wireless country code. Six countries can choose.  |

### Wi-Fi Multimedia:

| Functions      | Descriptions/Details  |       |       |       |                          |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
|----------------|---|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----------|-------|---|----|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|----|------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|---|----|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|---|---|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|---|----|------|---|--------------------------|-------|---|----|------|---|--------------------------|-------|---|---|----|----|--------------------------|-------|---|---|---|----|--------------------------|
| WMM Capable    | This will enhance the data transfer performance of multimedia contents when they're being transferred over wireless network.  |       |       |       |                          |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| APSD Capable   | Automatic Power saves Delivery. Select to enable / disable data flow using power saving mode during transmitting.   |       |       |       |                          |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| WMM Parameters | <p>You can configure WMM parameters by clicking on the <b>"WMM Configuration"</b> button. The configuration window pops up (as shown below). Manually configure the parameters and click on the <b>"Apply"</b> button to execute.</p> <div><table><caption>WMM Parameters of Access Point</caption><thead><tr><th></th><th>Aifsn</th><th>CWMin</th><th>CWMax</th><th>Txop</th><th>ACM</th><th>AckPolicy</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>AC_BE</td><td>3</td><td>15</td><td>63</td><td>0</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>AC_BK</td><td>7</td><td>15</td><td>1023</td><td>0</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>AC_VI</td><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>15</td><td>94</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>AC_VO</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>47</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></tbody></table><br/><table><caption>WMM Parameters of Station</caption><thead><tr><th></th><th>Aifsn</th><th>CWMin</th><th>CWMax</th><th>Txop</th><th>ACM</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>AC_BE</td><td>3</td><td>15</td><td>1023</td><td>0</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>AC_BK</td><td>7</td><td>15</td><td>1023</td><td>0</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>AC_VI</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>15</td><td>94</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>AC_VO</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>47</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></tbody></table><div><div>Apply</div><div>Cancel</div><div>Close</div></div></div> |       | Aifsn | CWMin | CWMax                    | Txop                     | ACM | AckPolicy | AC_BE | 3 | 15 | 63 | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | AC_BK | 7 | 15 | 1023 | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | AC_VI | 1 | 7 | 15 | 94 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | AC_VO | 1 | 3 | 7 | 47 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Aifsn | CWMin | CWMax | Txop | ACM | AC_BE | 3 | 15 | 1023 | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | AC_BK | 7 | 15 | 1023 | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | AC_VI | 2 | 7 | 15 | 94 | <input type="checkbox"/> | AC_VO | 2 | 3 | 7 | 47 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|                | Aifsn   | CWMin | CWMax | Txop  | ACM                      | AckPolicy                |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_BE          | 3   | 15    | 63    | 0     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_BK          | 7   | 15    | 1023  | 0     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_VI          | 1   | 7     | 15    | 94    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_VO          | 1   | 3     | 7     | 47    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
|                | Aifsn   | CWMin | CWMax | Txop  | ACM                      |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_BE          | 3   | 15    | 1023  | 0     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_BK          | 7   | 15    | 1023  | 0     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_VI          | 2   | 7     | 15    | 94    | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |
| AC_VO          | 2   | 3     | 7     | 47    | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |     |           |       |   |    |    |   |                          |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |                          |  |       |       |       |      |     |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |    |      |   |                          |       |   |   |    |    |                          |       |   |   |   |    |                          |

### Multicast-to-Unicast Converter:

| Functions                   | Descriptions/Details  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Multicast-to-Unicast</b> | It can receives Multicast streams from the network backbone, converts them to Unicast format, and routes them to the set-top-boxes of end-users over the last mile infrastructure (e.g. DSL, Ethernet, WiFi). |



### 3.4.3 Wireless Security

#### Select SSID:

| Functions   | Descriptions/Details   |
|-------------|--|
| SSID Choice | Please choose a SSID you have set for this router in the Wireless Settings > Basic Settings from the drop-down list. The SSID will be shown on the wireless network for recognizing. |

#### "Wireless":

| Functions     | Descriptions/Details  |
|---------------|---|
| Security Mode | <p>There are 10 modes for you to select: Open, Shared, WEP Auto, WPA, WPA-PSK, WPA2, WPA2-PSK, and WPA-PSKWPA2-PSK, WPA1WPA2, 802.1x.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b><br/>Please refer to "3.4.3.1 Security Mode" for more details.</p> |

#### Access Policy:

| Functions         | Descriptions/Details  |
|-------------------|---|
| Policy            | Default is Disable, you can allow or Reject the wireless station.         |
| Add a station Mac | Fill out the MAC address of wireless station you want to allow or reject. |

### 3.4.4 Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS)

The primary goal of Wi-Fi Protected Setup (Wi-Fi Simple Configuration) is to simplify the security setup and management of Wi-Fi networks. This Router supports the configuration setup using PIN configuration method or PBC configuration method through an internal or external Registrar.

#### WPS Config:

| Functions | Descriptions/Details                                |
|-----------|---|
| WPS       | Enable/Disable the WPS. Default setting is disable. |

#### WPS Summary:

| Functions             | Descriptions/Details               |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| WPS Current Status    | Show the WPS current status.       |
| WPS Configured        | WPS was configured or not.         |
| WPS SSID              | Show the WPS AP's SSID             |
| WPS Auth Mode         | Show the WPS authentication mode   |
| WPS Encryp Type       | Show WPS encryption type           |
| WPS Default Key Index | Show key index for WPS default key |
| WPS Key (ASCII)       | Show WPS key                       |
| AP PIN                | Show the AP's PIN code.            |

#### WPS Progress:

| Functions | Descriptions/Details  |
|-----------|---|
| WPS Mode  | Show WPS mode, either PIN or PBC.   |
| PIN       | Users have to fill in the PIN code to enrollee device if selecting PIN mode as the WPS Config method. |

#### WPS Status:

| Functions | Descriptions/Details         |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Status    | Show the WPS current status. |

### 3.4.5 Wireless Station List

The screenshot shows the PROLiNK web interface. The left sidebar contains a tree view with the following items: Extender, Interface Settings, LAN, Wireless Settings (expanded), Basic, Advanced, Security, WPS, Station List (selected), and Administration. The main content area is titled "Station List" and includes the text "You could monitor stations which associated to this AP here." Below this is a table titled "Wireless Network" with the following columns: MAC Address, Aid, PSM, MimoPS, MCS, BW, SGI, and STBC.

Monitor Stations which associated to this AP/Router here.

### 3.5.1 Powerline Status

The screenshot shows the PROLiNK web interface. The left sidebar contains a tree view with the following items: Extender, Interface Settings, Wireless Settings, Powerline (expanded), Status (selected), Encryption, and Administration. The main content area is titled "Powerline Network Information" and includes the text "You may find statistics of remote powerline devices." Below this is a table titled "Remote Powerline Devices List" with the following columns: MAC Address, Tx Coded/Raw Mbps, and Rx Coded/Raw Mbps. The table contains one row of data.

| MAC Address       | Tx Coded/Raw Mbps | Rx Coded/Raw Mbps |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 00:05:B4:55:0D:93 | 149/195           | 120/157           |

You may find statistics of remote Powerline AP devices.



### 3.5.2 Powerline Encryption

You may setup a password to encrypt Powerline AP device in this page. All of Powerline AP devices have to set same password in the same network. Click '**Apply**' button to enable the settings.

### 3.6.1 Management

#### Language Settings:

| Functions       | Descriptions/Details                |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Select Language | Can select language which you want. |

#### Administrator Settings:

| Functions | Descriptions/Details |
|-----------|----------------------|
| Account   | Set the account.     |
| Password  | Set the password.    |

### 3.6.2 Upgrade Firmware

The screenshot shows the PROLiNK web interface for upgrading firmware. The left sidebar contains a tree view with categories: Extender, Interface Settings (LAN), Wireless Settings (Basic, Advanced, Security, WPS, Station List), and Administration (Management, Upload Firmware, Settings Management, Status). The 'Upload Firmware' option is highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Upgrade Firmware' and includes a warning: 'Upgrade the firmware to obtain new functionality. It takes about 1 minute to upload and upgrade flash and be patient please. Caution! A corrupted image will hang up the system.' Below this, there are two sections: 'Update Firmware' and 'Update Bootloader'. Each section has a 'Location:' text input field, a file selection button (represented by a folder icon), and an 'Apply' button.

User can upgrade the firmware in this page. Be careful, don't power off when doing the upgrade process.

### 3.6.3 Settings Management

The screenshot shows the PROLiNK web interface for settings management. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot, with 'Settings Management' highlighted under the Administration category. The main content area is titled 'Settings Management' and includes a note: 'You might save system settings by exporting them to a configuration file, restore them by importing the file, or reset them to factory default.' Below this, there are three sections: 'Export Settings' with an 'Export Button' and an 'Export' button; 'Import Settings' with a 'Settings file location' text input field, a file selection button, and 'Import' and 'Cancel' buttons; and 'Load Factory Defaults' with a 'Load Default Button' and a 'Load Default' button.

Users can Export Settings or Import Settings here. If want to load the factory defaults, please click the Load default button.

### 3.6.4 Status

The screenshot shows the PROLiNK web interface. The top header features the PROLiNK logo and the tagline "Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!". Below the header, there are links for "open all" and "close all". The left sidebar contains a tree view of the interface sections: Extender, Interface Settings (with sub-items LAN and Wireless Settings), and Administration (with sub-items Management, Upload Firmware, Settings Management, and Status). The "Status" item is selected. The main content area is titled "System Status" and includes the instruction "Take a look at system status." Below this, there are two tables. The first table, "System Info", displays firmware version, system up time, system platform, and operation mode. The second table, "Local Network", displays the local IP address, netmask, and MAC address.

| System Info      |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Firmware Version | 3.2.0.0 (Mar 23 2009)  |
| System Up Time   | 11Minutes              |
| System Platform  | RT3050 embedded switch |
| Operation Mode   | Bridge Mode            |

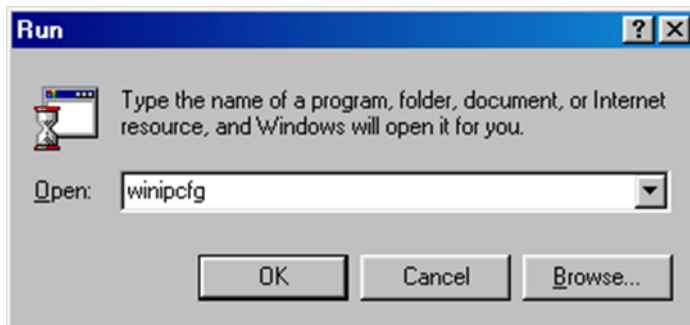
| Local Network    |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Local IP Address | 192.168.16.168    |
| Local Netmask    | 255.255.255.0     |
| MAC Address      | 00:0C:43:30:52:48 |

You can check the device status in this page, the firmware version, Internet Configuration and LAN settings.

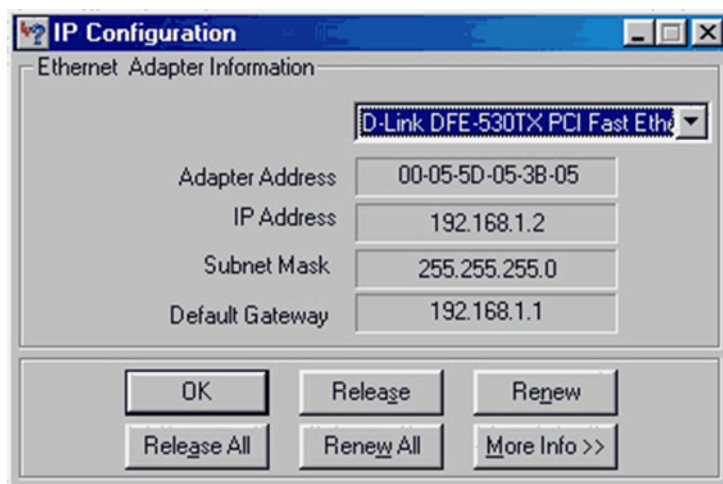
### 3.7.1 TCP/IP Settings for Windows Platform

#### 1. How can I find my IP Address in *Windows 95, 98, or Me*?

- Click on **Start**, and then click on **Run**.
- The Run Dialogue Box will appear. Type **winipcfg** in the window as shown then click OK



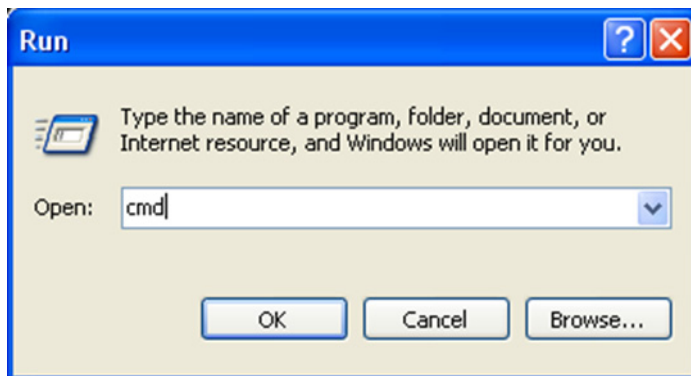
- The **IP Configuration** window will appear, displaying your **Ethernet Adapter Information**.
- Select your adapter from the drop down menu.
- If you do not see your adapter in the drop down menu, your adapter is not properly installed.



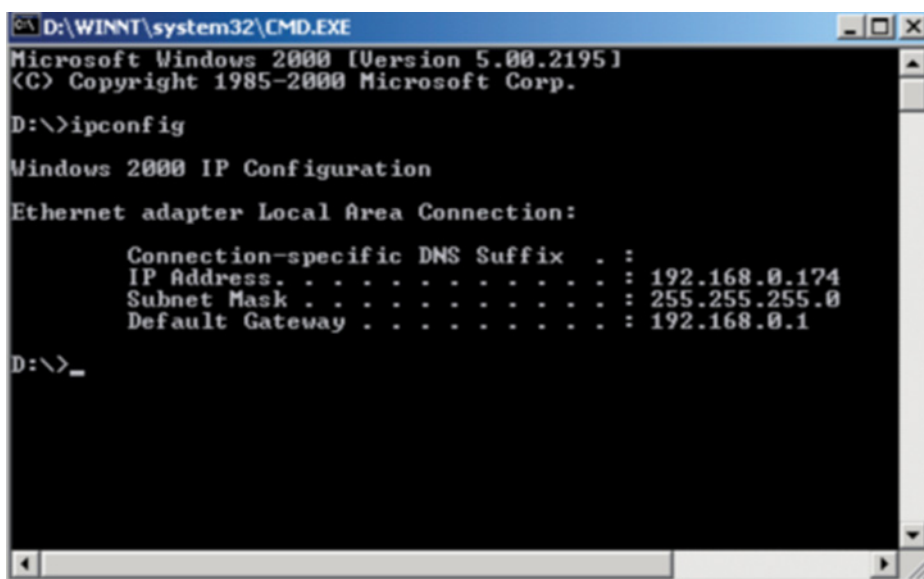
- After selecting your adapter, it will display your IP Address, subnet mask, and default router.
- Click **OK** to close the IP Configuration window.

## 2. How can I find my IP Address in Windows 2000/XP?

- Click on **Start** and select **Run**.
- Type **cmd** then click **OK**.



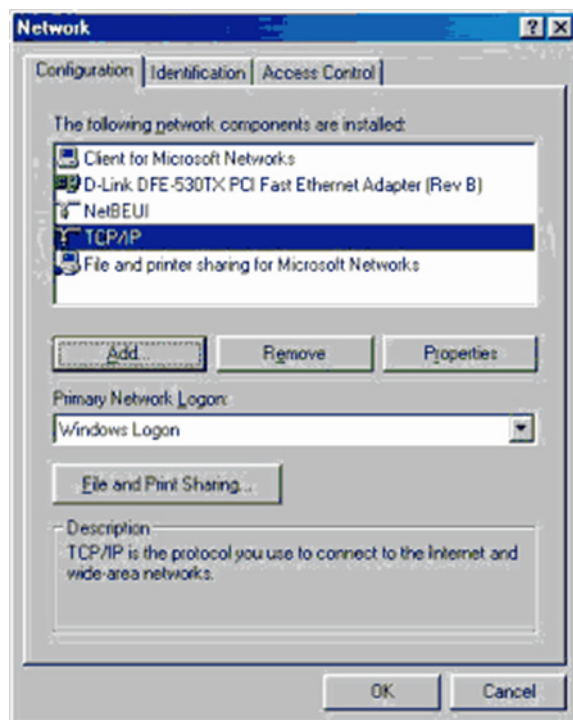
- From the Command Prompt, enter **ipconfig**. It will return your IP Address, subnet mask, and default router.



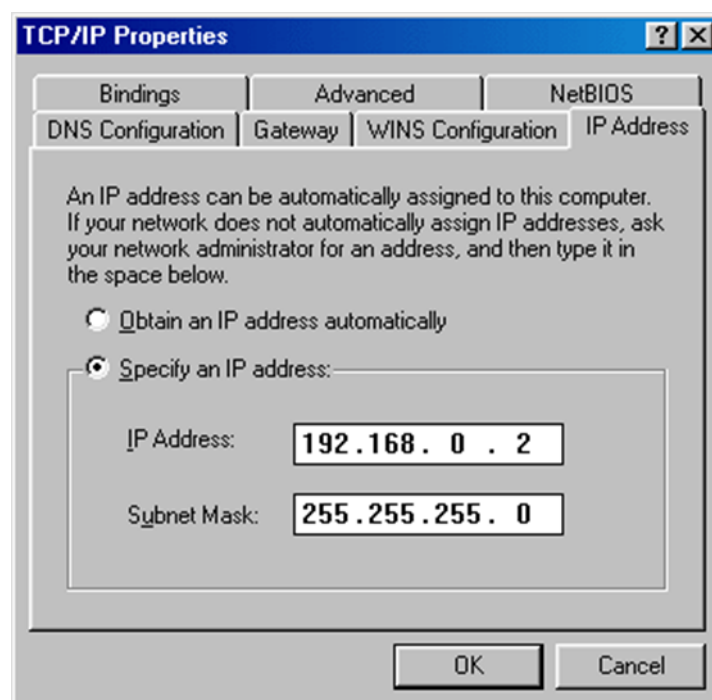
- Type **exit** to close the command prompt.
- Make sure you take note of your computer's Default Router IP Address. The Default Router is the IP Address of the router. By default, it should be **192.168.16.168**

### 3. How can I assign a Static IP Address in *Windows 98/Me*?

- From the desktop, right-click on the **Network Neighborhood** icon (Win ME - My Network Places) and select **Properties**.
- Highlight **TCP/IP** and click the **Properties** button. If you have more than 1 adapter, then there will be a TCP/IP "Binding" for each adapter. Highlight **TCP/IP > (your network adapter)** and then click **Properties**.



- Click **Specify an IP Address**.
- Enter in an IP Address that is on the same subnet as the LAN IP Address on your router. Example: If the router's LAN IP Address is 192.168.16.168, make your IP Address 192.168.16.X where X is between 2-99. Make sure that the number you choose is not in use on the network.



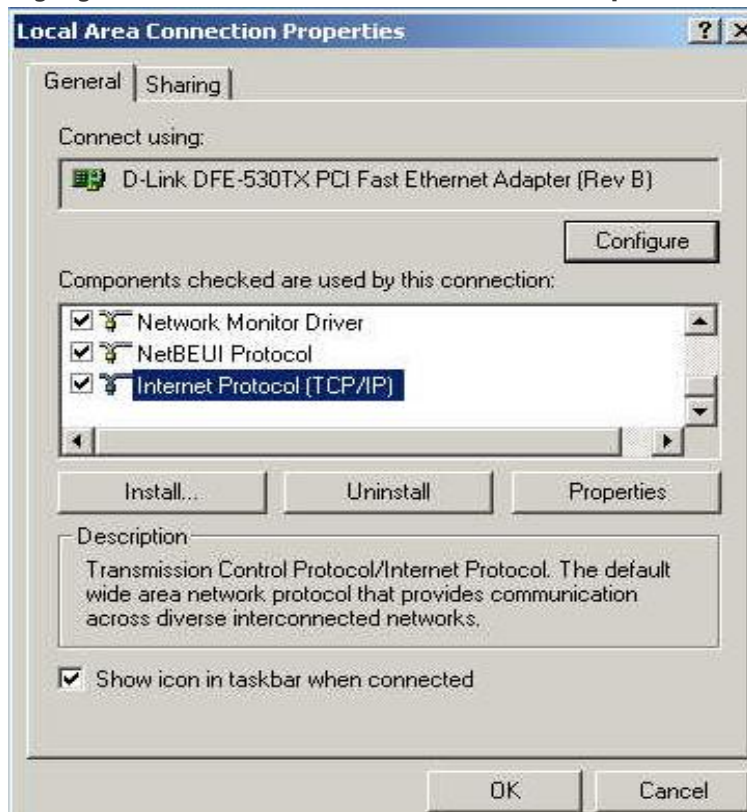
- Click **OK** twice.
- When prompted to reboot your computer, click **Yes**. After you reboot, the computer will now have a static, private IP Address.

#### 4. How can I assign a Static IP Address in *Windows 2000*?

- Right-click on **My Network Places** and select **Properties**.
- Right-click on the **Local Area Connection** which represents your network card and selects **Properties**.



- Highlight **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.

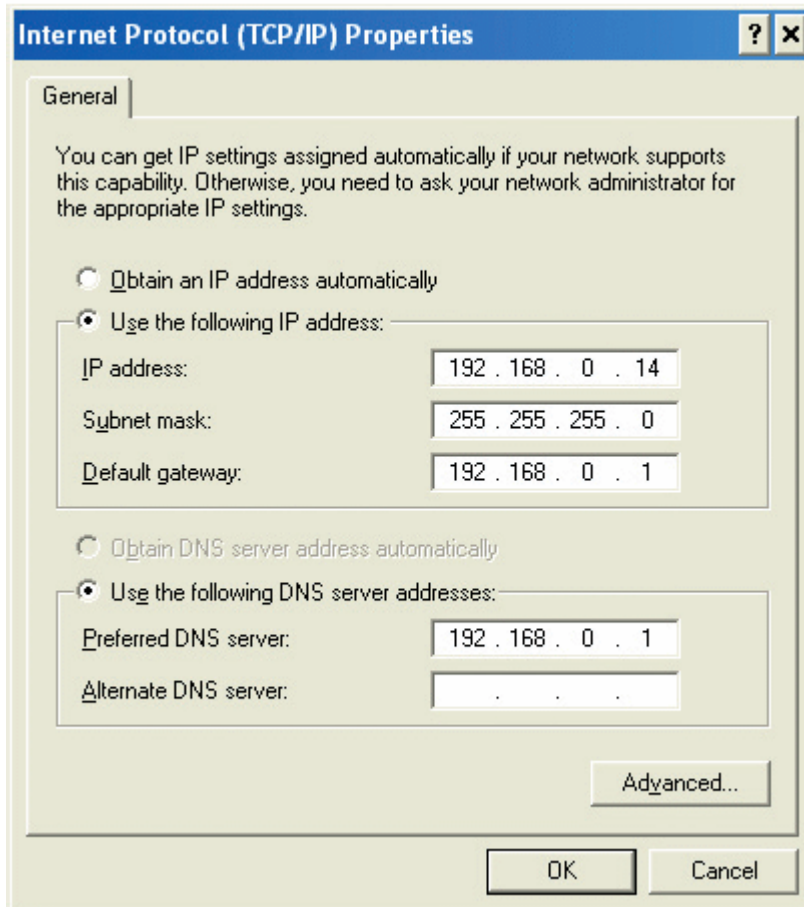


- Click **Use the following IP Address** and enter an IP Address that is on the same subnet as the LAN IP Address on your router. Example: If the router's LAN IP Address is 192.168.16.168, make your IP Address 192.168.16.X where X = 2-99. Make sure that the number you choose is not in use on the network.
- Click **OK** twice. You may be asked if you want to reboot your computer. Click **Yes**.



## 5. How can I assign a Static IP Address in *Windows XP*?

- Click on **Start ► Control Panel ► Network and Internet Connections ► Network connections**.
- See the steps for assigning a static IP address in Windows 2000 and continue from there.



- Access the Web management. Open your Web browser and enter the IP Address of your router device in the address bar. This should open the login page for the Web management. Follow instructions to login and complete the configuration.



## CHAPTER 4 POWERLINE NETWORKING UTILITY

The Configuration Utility for Windows OS enables the user to find Powerline AP Ethernet devices on the Powerline AP network; measures data rate performance, ensures privacy, performs diagnostics and secures Powerline AP networks. Before install the utility, please check the windows edition of your computer. For Windows with 64bit architecture, it need to install the 64bit architecture utility, you can easy to see it in the CD auto run screen. Please use the correct utility to install; otherwise it cannot work properly.

**NOTE:**

*The Powerline AP Device can auto detect the other Powerline AP bridges which plug in the same power circuit, you don't need to use this Powerline AP utility except you want to encryption all the Powerline AP devices as the same group or you cannot access the other computers.*

### 4.1 Configuration Utility Setup

#### 4.1.1 Installation of the Utility

**CAUTION:**

*Please verify that no other Powerline AP Management Utilities are installed before installing this product. If other utilities are installed, uninstall them and restart before installing this software.*

To install, insert the Windows OS Configuration Utility Setup utility CD-ROM into the computer's CD-ROM drive. The Setup utility shall run automatically. Choose the correct one utility to install or user can manually install by double clicking the setup.exe file when browse the folder. The CD will launch an installation utility similar to the one shown in Figure 1.

This Utility is designed for Powerline AP 85M/200M Ethernet bridges. Click the **Next** button to continue.



Figure 1: Install Shield Screen

## 4.2 Windows Configuration Utility

In order to run the utility, double-click the utility icon. *Figure 2* shows the main screen of the configuration utility. This screen shot shows a Powerline AP Ethernet device connected as a local device and other Powerline AP Ethernet devices as remote devices.

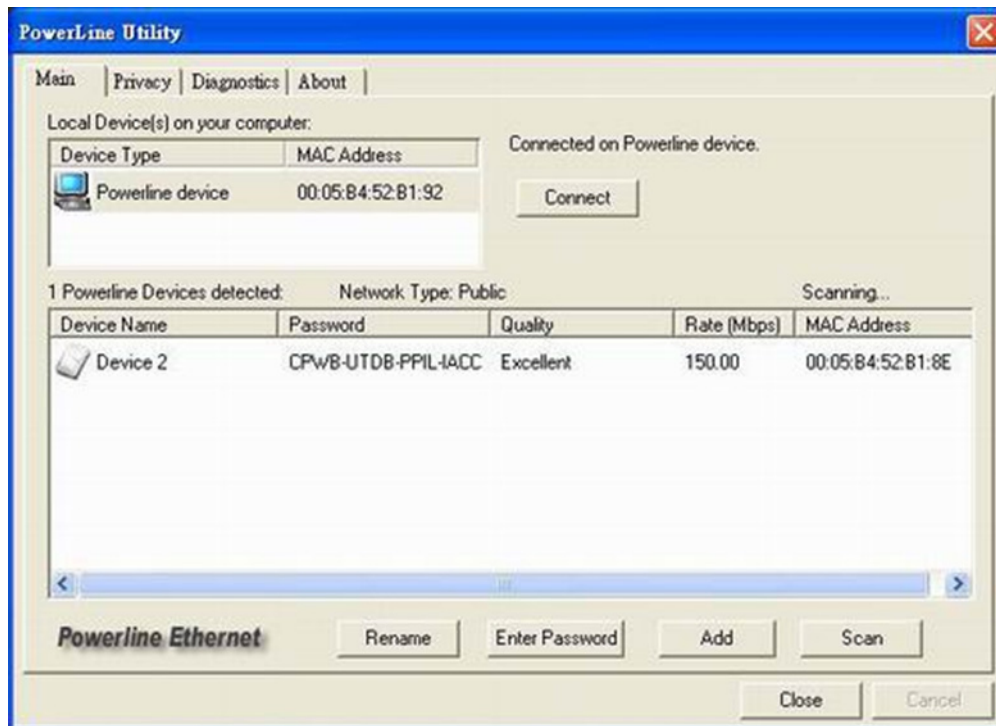


Figure 2: Main Screen with High-Speed Powerline AP Ethernet device Local

## 4.3 User Interface

### 4.3.1 Main Screen

The **Main** screen essentially provides a list of all Powerline AP Ethernet devices logically connected to the computer where the utility is running.

The top panel shows all local Powerline AP Ethernet devices found connected to the computer's NIC (Network Interface Card). In most cases, only one device will be seen. In situations where there are more than one device connected, such as a USB and also an Ethernet device, the user may click to select the one to manage through and then click the **Connect** button to its right. The status area above the button indicates that your PC is connected to that same device.

Once connected to the chosen local device, the utility will automatically scan the Powerline AP periodically for any other Powerline AP Ethernet devices. If no local Powerline AP Ethernet devices are discovered, the status area above the connect button will indicate that accordingly.

Figure 3 illustrates the presence of two local devices in the computer.

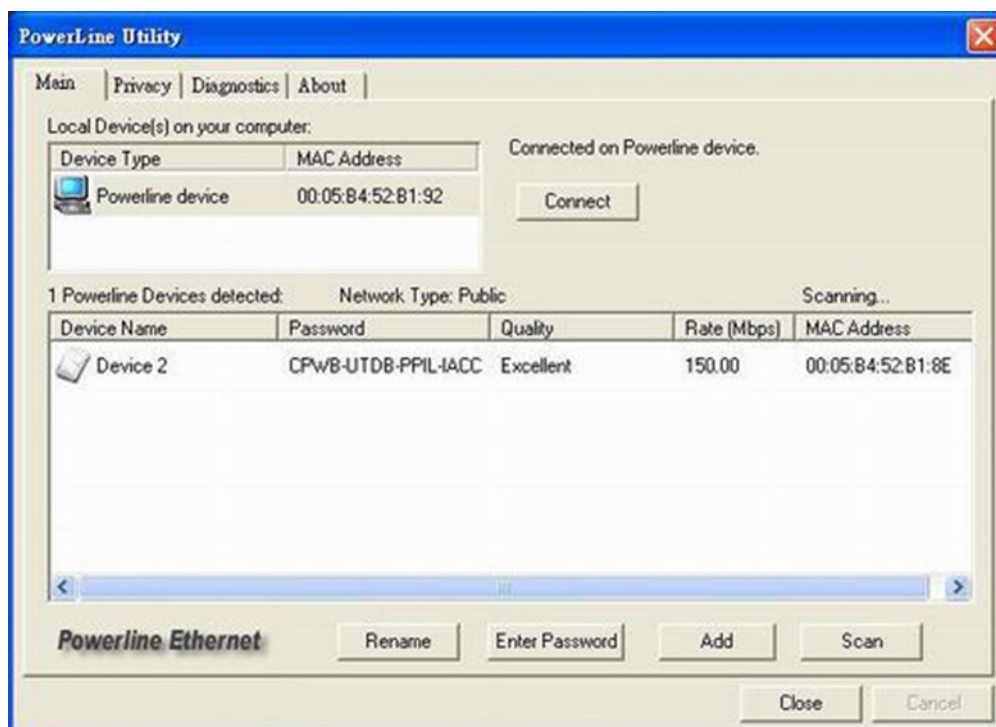


Figure 3: Multiple Local Device Connection

The **lower panel** displays all the Powerline AP Ethernet devices, discovered on the current logical network (remote devices). Displayed immediately above this panel is the number of remote devices found, the type of logical network (Public or Private), and a message area that reports connectivity and scan status. The following information is displayed for each of the devices discovered that appear in the lower panel:

**Device Name** column shows the default device name, which may be user re-defined. A user may change the name by clicking on the name and editing in-place, or by using the rename button. An icon is optionally shown with the name. A distinction in icons is made between low-speed and high-speed devices. By default, the icon is displayed with the name.

**MAC Address** column shows the device's MAC address.

**Password** column shows the user-supplied device password (initially left blank). A user may enter the password by using the Enter Password button. To set the **Password** of the device (required when creating a private network), first select the device by clicking on its name in the lower panel and then click on the Enter Password button. A dialog box will appear as shown in Figure 4 to type the password. The selected device name is shown above the field for entering the password. Hit OK after entering the new password. A confirmation box will appear if the password was entered correctly.

If a device is not found, the user will be notified and suggestions to resolve common problems will be presented.



Figure 4: Set Device Password

The **Add** button is used to add a remote device to your network that is not on the displayed list in the lower panel, for example, a device currently on another logical network. Users are advised to locate the passwords for all devices they wish to manage and add them to the local logical network by clicking on the Add button.

A dialog box will appear as seen below. The dialog box allows the user to enter both a device name and the password.

A confirmation box will appear if the password was entered correctly and if the device was found.

If a device is not found, the user will be notified and suggestions to resolve common problems will be presented.



Figure 5: Add Remote Device



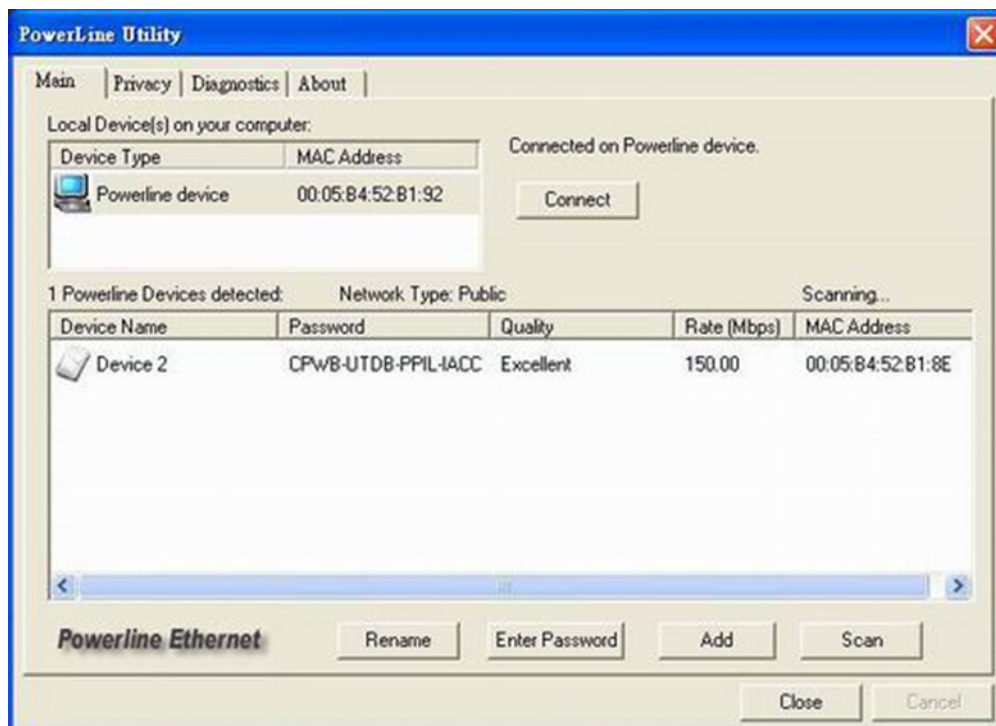
**NOTE:**

*The device must be present on the power line (plugged in) in order for the password to be confirmed and added to the network. If the device could not be located, a warning message will be shown.*

The **Scan** button is used to perform an immediate search of the Powerline AP Ethernet devices connected to the computer.

By default the utility automatically scans every few seconds and updates the display.

A typical screen after naming and supplying passwords might appear as in *Figure 6*.



*Figure 6: Main Screen of the Configuration Utility*

### 4.3.2 Privacy Screen

The Privacy dialog screen provides a means for managing the local network and providing additional security. All Powerline AP Ethernet devices are shipped using a default logical network (network name), which is normally **"HomePlug"**.

The **Privacy** dialog screen allows user to make the network private by changing the network name (network password) of devices.

The user can always reset a Powerline AP Ethernet network to the universal one (public) by entering "HomePlug" as the network name or by clicking on the **Use Default** button.



**NOTE:**

*Changing the network name to any other name other than HomePlug will show the network type on the main screen as Private.*

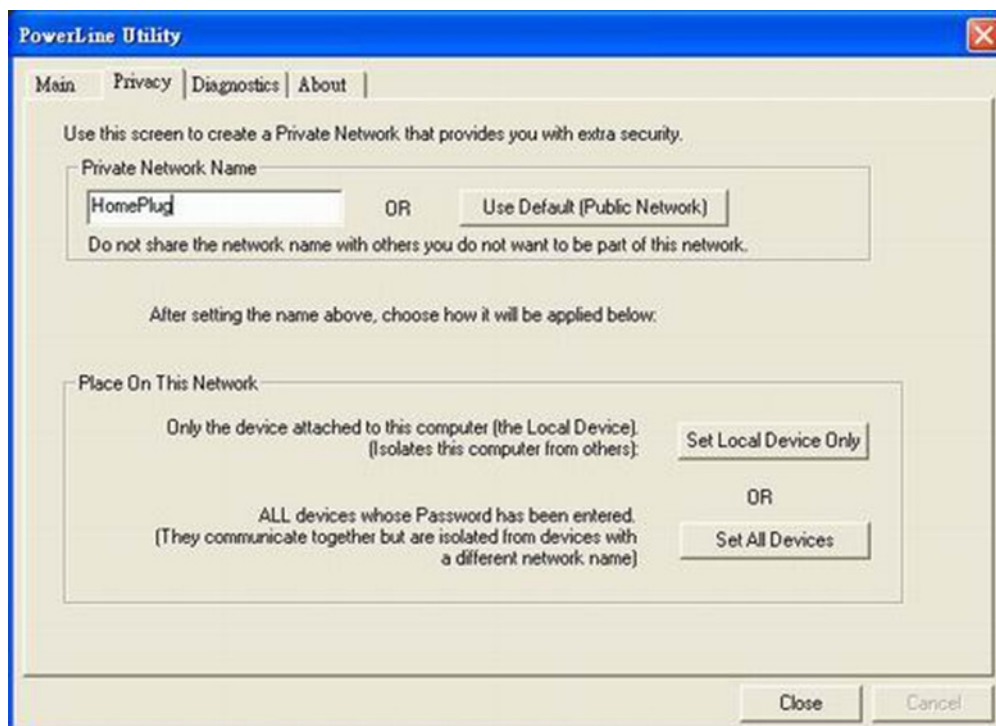


Figure 7: Privacy Screen

The **Set Local Device Only** button is used to change the network name (network password) for the local device only. After doing this, all the devices seen on the Main panel prior to this will no longer be able to communicate or respond to the computer, as they will be on a different logical network. Devices previously set up with the same logical network (same network name) will appear in the device list afterward selecting this option.

The **Set All Devices** button is used to change the logical network of all devices that appear on the Main panel. The user must have entered the device's Password in order to set it to the new logical network. A notification message will appear to report the success of this operation.



## 4.4 Diagnostics Screen

The **Diagnostics** screen shows system information and a history of all devices seen. The appearance is shown in *Figure 8*.

The **upper panel** shows technical data concerning software and hardware on the host computer used to communicate over Powerline AP Ethernet Network.

It shall include the following:

- Operating System Type/Version
- Host Network Name
- User Name
- MAC Address of all NICs (network interface card)
- Identify versions of all Driver DLLs and Libraries used (NDIS) and optionally
- MAC Firmware Version

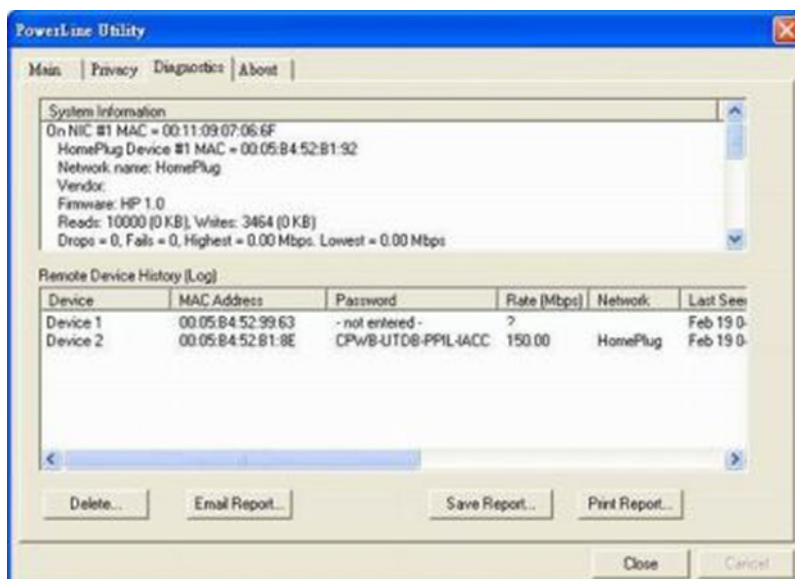


Figure 8: Diagnostics Screen

The **lower panel** contains a history of all remote devices seen on the computer, over time. Devices are shown here regardless of whether or not they are on the same logical network. Devices that are active on the current logical network will show a transfer rate in the Rate column; devices on other networks, or devices that may no longer exist are shown with an "?" in the Rate column.

The following remote device information is available from the diagnostics screen:

- Adapter Alias Name
- Adapter MAC Address
- Adapter Password
- Adapter Last known rate
- Adapter Last Known Network
- Date device last scanned
- MAC Firmware Version

The diagnostics information displayed may be saved to a text file for later emailing to technical support of a manufacturer or printed for reference during a technical support call. Devices no longer part of the network can be deleted using the delete button.



#### 4.4.1 About Screen

The screen shows the software release date.



Figure 9: About dialog screen

#### 4.4.2 Preferences

The lower part of the panel may display options for user preferences (such as turning the auto-scan feature on or off) as shown *Figure 9* above.

## CHAPTER 5 PUSH BUTTON SETTING

There are 2 buttons in this device, one is **Reset** button the other is **Secure** button.

**Reset:** Push this button can reset to the factory default settings.



**CAUTION:**

*Be careful, when you press the reset button, please make sure unplug (remove) the Ethernet cable (RJ-45 cable) first, and then press the reset button. After press the reset button (the time need < 3 sec) and then wait the PWR LED light again. Don't power off when the device is in reset process.*



**Secure:** To auto secure and group the Powerline AP devices, the follow is the scenario for secure button.



**NOTE:**

*The Powerline AP Device can auto detect the other Powerline AP bridges which plug in the same power circuit, you don't need to use this Powerline AP utility except you want to encryption all the Powerline AP devices as the same group or you cannot access the other computers.*

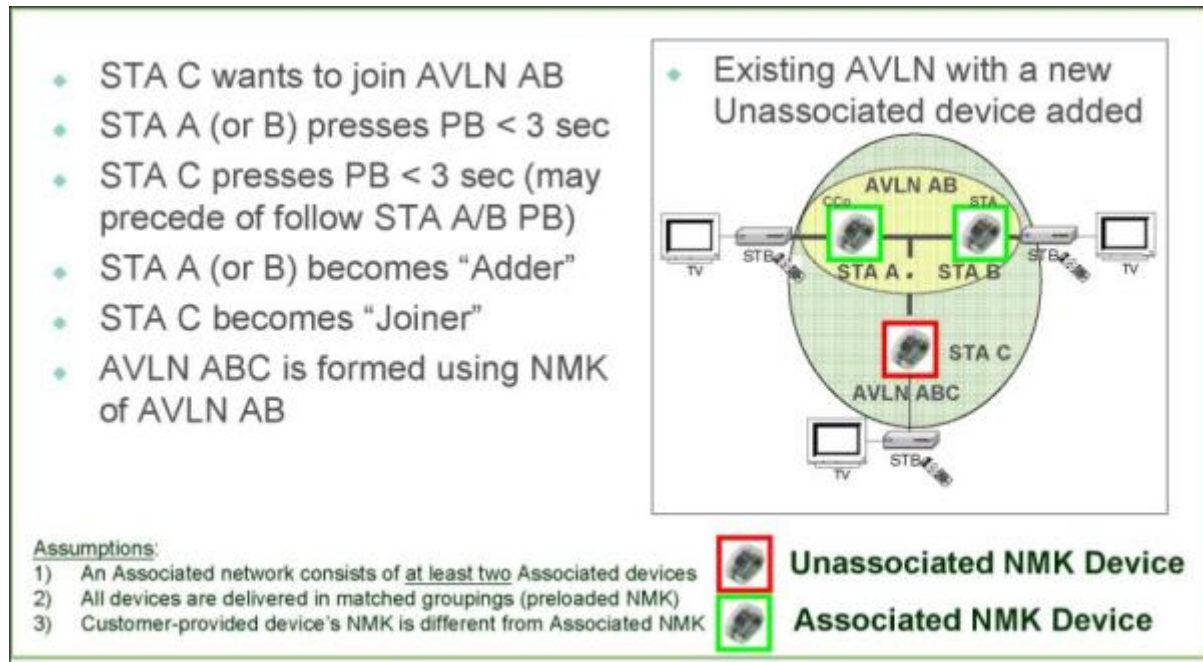
### Two Push Button trigger state conditions

- "Adder state" for a device providing the NMK for an existing AVLN
- "Joiner state" for a device that will join an AVLN
- Pushing buttons on any two devices results in one of them becoming an "adder" and the other one a "joiner"

### Three possible scenarios

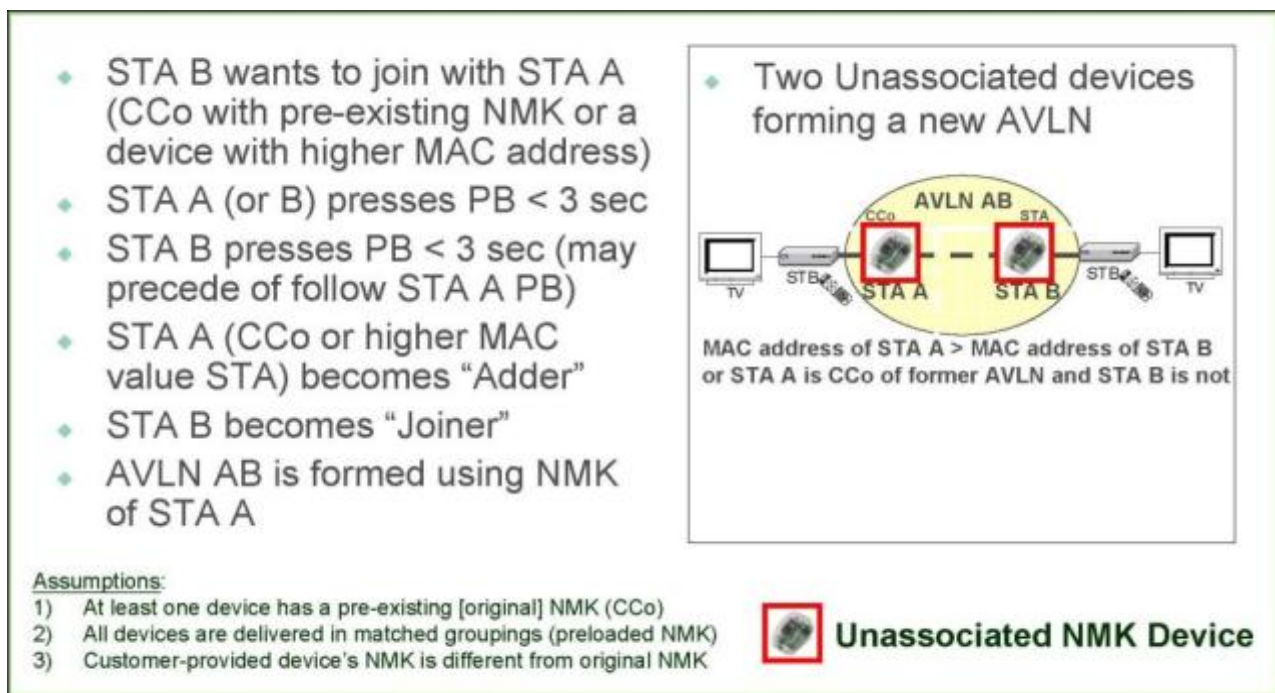
- Unassociated device joining an existing AVLN
  - Two Unassociated devices joining to form a new AVLN
  - Special case: one device is a CCo, the other is a STA
- Two Associated devices joining to form an AVLN with a new NMK

### Possible Use Case Scenario 1: Unassociated device joining existing AVLN



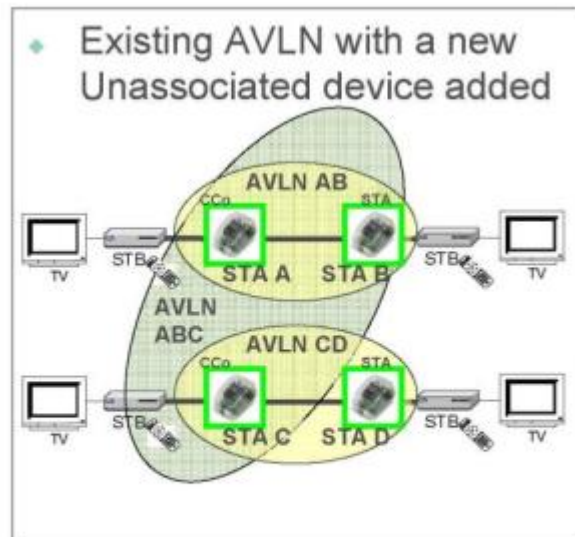
### Possible Use Case Scenario 2: Two devices joining to form new AVLN

Before this scenario begin, please make sure to press each device secure button > 10 sec till all LEDs re-flash to generate the random network password key first.



## Possible Use Case Scenario 3: Reset

- STA C wants to join AVLN AB
- STA C presses PB > 10 sec to reset its NMK to random value
- AVLN CD is removed; Case 1 scenario exists and implemented
- STA A (or B) becomes "Adder" (after PB depressed < 3 sec)
- STA C becomes "Joiner" (after PB depressed < 3 sec)
- AVLN ABC is formed using NMK of AVLN AB

Assumptions:

- 1) An Associated network consists of at least two Associated devices
- 2) All devices are delivered in matched groupings (preloaded NMK)
- 3) Two distinct and different NMK's exist for AVLN

**Associated NMK Device**

## CHAPTER 6 TROUBLE SHOOTING

### 1. Why my utility cannot work properly after finish install steps?

Ans: Please follow the steps to check the problem.

1. Check the Windows version, the utility only can support windows 2000, XP, 2003, vista 32, Vista 64, 7
2. Reinstall the utility again, you can remove it and reinstall the utility again.
3. If the OS is 64bit architecture, make sure you install the correct utility for 64bit architecture OS. You can see it in CD auto run utility page.

### 2. What kind of windows OS can install the Powerline AP utility?

Ans: Now the Powerline AP utility only supports Windows 2000, XP, 2003, Vista 32/64 and 7.

### 3. Why the throughput of Powerline AP 200M bridge is bad?

Ans: Please follow the steps to check the problem.

1. Due to the master/slave structure, you need to avoid plugging two Powerline AP bridge in the same time, so you had better plug the Powerline AP to the power outlet sequence.
2. Please unplug the Powerline AP bridge and plug again, please remember plug them in sequence. Check the Powerline AP utility and check the throughput again.

### 4. Why the Powerline AP 200M device cannot work stable?

Ans: In some respects, User had better to adjust the NB/PC NIC's connection type setting to 100MBaseTx half duplex while connect to Powerline AP 200M device. It will keep the performance to the best status and stable. When user found the link is unstable or not good, please change the NIC's connection type setting to half duplex.

## APPENDIX A SECURITY MODE

### Open / WEP Auto

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

open all | close all

Extender  
Interface Settings  
LAN  
Wireless Settings  
Basic  
Advanced  
Security  
WPS  
Station List  
Administration

### Wireless Security/Encryption Settings

Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring.

**Select SSID**  
SSID choice: BGAP01

**"BGAP01"**  
Security Mode: OPEN

**Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP)**  
Default Key: Key 1

| WEP Keys | WEP Key 1 : | WEP Key 2 : | WEP Key 3 : | WEP Key 4 : |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|          | 0932690968  |             |             |             |
|          |             |             |             |             |
|          |             |             |             |             |
|          |             |             |             |             |

Hex Hex Hex Hex

**Access Policy**  
Policy: Disable  
Add a station Mac:

Apply Cancel

### Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP):

| Functions   | Descriptions/Details  |
|-------------|---|
| Default Key | Select to use the WEP key value of 1, 2, 3 or 4 as in the following settings.   |
| WEP Keys    | Select ASCII or Hex to setup the key value. ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a code for representing English letters as numbers from 0-127. Hexadecimal digits consist of the numbers 0-9 and the letters A-F. |

## Shared

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

**Wireless Security/Encryption Settings**

Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring.

**Select SSID**

SSID choice: BGAP01

**"BGAP01"**

Security Mode: SHARED

Encrypt Type: WEP

**Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP)**

Default Key: Key 1

**WEP Keys**

WEP Key 1: 0932690968 Hex

WEP Key 2: Hex

WEP Key 3: Hex

WEP Key 4: Hex

**Access Policy**

Policy: Reject

Add a station Mac:

Apply Cancel

**Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP):**

| Functions   | Descriptions/Details  |
|-------------|---|
| Default Key | Select to use the WEP key value of 1, 2, 3 or 4 as in the following settings.   |
| WEP Keys    | Select ASCII or Hex to setup the key value. ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a code for representing English letters as numbers from 0-127. Hexadecimal digits consist of the numbers 0-9 and the letters A-F. |



**WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK / WPA-PSK + WPA2-PSK**

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with  
Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

**Wireless Security/Encryption Settings**

Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring.

**Select SSID**

SSID choice: BGAP01

**"BGAP01"**

Security Mode: WPA-PSK

**WPA**

WPA Algorithms: ☐ TKIP ☒ AES ☐ TKIPAES

Pass Phrase: 12345678

Key Renewal Interval: 3600 seconds

**Access Policy**

Policy: Reject

Add a station Mac:

**Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP):**

| Functions            | Descriptions/Details   |
|----------------------|--|
| WPA Algorithms       | Mark the option to enable modes of TKIP, AES, or TKIPAES (TKIPAES is only available in the security modes of WPA2-PSK and WPAPSK + WPA2-PSK)             |
| Pass Phrase          | Enter a pass phrase encryption key format (8~32 bytes).  |
| Key Renewal Interval | Enter a value to setup the WPA key renewal interval. The device regenerates the key in every interval seconds that you have setup without disconnection. |

**WPA / WPA2 / WPA1 + WPA2 / 802.1x**
**Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP):**

| Functions            | Descriptions/Details   |
|----------------------|--|
| WPA Algorithms       | Mark the option to enable modes of TKIP, AES, or TKIPAES (TKIPAES is only available in the security modes of WPA2-PSK and WPAPSK + WPA2-PSK)             |
| Key Renewal Interval | Enter a value to setup the WPA key renewal interval. The device regenerates the key in every interval seconds that you have setup without disconnection. |

**Radius Server:**

| Functions       | Descriptions/Details             |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| IP Address      | Radius Server IP address.        |
| Port            | The default port number is 1812. |
| Shared Secret   | The default is blank.            |
| Session Timeout | Default is 0.                    |
| Idle Timeout    | The idle timeout setting.        |

## APPENDIX B GLOSSARY

### Address mask

A bit mask used to select bits from an Internet address for subnet addressing. The mask is 32 bits long and selects the network portion of the Internet address and one or more bits of the local portion. Sometimes called subnet mask.

### AAL5

ATM Adaptation Layer - This layer maps higher layer user data into ATM cells, making the data suitable for transport through the ATM network.

### ADSL

Asymmetric digital subscriber line.

### ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode - A cell-based data transfer technique in which channel demand determines packet allocation. ATM offers fast packet technology, real time; demand led switching for efficient use of network resources.

### AWG

American Wire Gauge - The measurement of thickness of a wire.

### Bridge

A device connects two or more physical networks and forwards packets between them. Bridges can usually be made to filter packets, that is, to forward only certain traffic. Related devices are: repeaters which simply forward electrical signals from one cable to the other and full-fledged routers which make routing decisions based on several criteria.

### Broadband

Characteristic of any network multiplexes independent network carriers onto a single cable. Broadband technology allows several networks to coexist on one single cable; traffic from one network does not interfere with traffic from another. Broadcast a packet delivery system where a copy of a given packet is given to all hosts attached to the network. Example: Ethernet.

### CO

Central Office. Refers to equipment located at a Telco or service provider's office.

### CPE

Customer Premises Equipment located in a user's premises.

### DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

DHCP is software that automatically assigns IP addresses to client stations logging onto a TCP/IP network. DHCP eliminates having to manually assign permanent IP addresses to every device on your network. DHCP software typically runs in servers and is also found in network devices such as Routers.

### DMT

Discrete Multi-Tone frequency signal modulation

### Downstream rate

The line rate for return messages or data transfers from the network machine to the user's premises machine.

### DSLAM

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplex

**Dynamic IP Addresses**

A dynamic IP address is an IP address that is automatically assigned to a client station (computer, printer, etc.) in a TCP/IP network. Dynamic IP addresses are typically assigned by a DHCP server, which can be a computer on the network or another piece of hardware, such as the Router. A dynamic IP address may change every time your computer connects to the network.

**Encapsulation**

The technique used by layered protocols in which a layer adds header information to the protocol data unit (PDU) from the layer above. As an example, in Internet terminology, a packet would contain a header from the physical layer, followed by a header from the network layer (IP), followed by a header from the transport layer (TCP), and followed by the application protocol data.

**Ethernet**

One of the most common local area network (LAN) wiring schemes, Ethernet has a transmission rate of 10 Mbps.

**FTP**

File Transfer Protocol. The Internet protocol (and program) used to transfer files between hosts.

**Hop count**

A measure of distance between two points on the Internet. It is equivalent to the number of routers that separate the source and destination.

**HTML**

Hypertext Markup Language - The page-coding language for the World Wide Web.

**HTML browser**

A browser used to traverse the Internet, such as Netscape or Microsoft Internet Explorer.

**http**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol - The protocol used to carry world-wide-web (www) traffic between a www browser computer and the www server being accessed.

**ICMP**

Internet Control Message Protocol - The protocol used to handle errors and control messages at the IP layer. ICMP is actually part of the IP protocol.

**Internet address**

An IP address is assigned in blocks of numbers to user organizations accessing the Internet. These addresses are established by the United States Department of Defense's Network Information Center. Duplicate addresses can cause major problems on the network, but the NIC trusts organizations to use individual addresses responsibly. Each address is a 32-bit address in the form of x.x.x.x where x is an eight-bit number from 0 to 255. There are three classes: A, B and C, depending on how many computers on the site are likely to be connected.

**Internet Protocol (IP)**

The network layer protocol for the Internet protocol suite

**IP address**

The 32-bit address assigned to hosts that want to participate in a TCP/IP Internet.

**ISP**

Internet service provider - A company allows home and corporate users to connect to the Internet.

**MAC**

Media Access Control Layer - A sub-layer of the Data Link Layer (Layer 2) of the ISO OSI Model responsible for media control.

**MIB**

Management Information Base - A collection of objects can be accessed via a network management protocol, such as SNMP and CMIP (Common Management Information Protocol).

**NAT**

Network Address Translation - A proposal for IP address reuse, where the local IP address is mapped to a globally unique address.

**NVT**

Network Virtual Terminal

**PAP**

Password Authentication Protocol

**PORT**

The abstraction used by Internet transport protocols to distinguish among multiple simultaneous connections to a single destination host.

**POTS**

Plain Old Telephone Service - This is the term used to describe basic telephone service.

**PPP**

Point-to-Point-Protocol - The successor to SLIP, PPP provides router-to-router and host-to-network connections over both synchronous and asynchronous circuits.

**PPPoE**

PPP over Ethernet is a protocol for connecting remote hosts to the Internet over an always-on connection by simulating a dial-up connection.

**Remote server**

A network computer allows a user to log on to the network from a distant location.

**RFC**

Request for Comments - Refers to documents published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) proposing standard protocols and procedures for the Internet. RFCs can be found at [www.ietf.org](http://www.ietf.org).

**Route**

The path that network traffic takes from its source to its destination. The route a datagram may follow can include many routers and many physical networks. In the Internet, each datagram is routed separately.

**Router**

A system responsible for making decisions about which of several paths network (or Internet) traffic will follow. To do this, it uses a routing protocol to gain information about the network and algorithms to choose the best route based on several criteria known as "routing metrics".

**Routing table**

Information stored within a router that contains network path and status information. It is used to select the most appropriate route to forward information along.

**Routing Information Protocol**

Routers periodically exchange information with one another so that they can determine minimum distance paths between sources and destinations.

**SNMP**

Simple Network Management Protocol - The network management protocol of choice for TCP/IP-based Internet.

**SOCKET**

- (1) The Berkeley UNIX mechanism for creating a virtual connection between processes.
- (2) IBM term for software interfaces that allow two UNIX application programs to talk via TCP/IP protocols.

**Spanning-Tree Bridge Protocol (STP)**

Spanning-Tree Bridge Protocol (STP) - Part of an IEEE standard. A mechanism for detecting and preventing loops from occurring in a multi-bridged environment. When three or more LAN's segments are connected via bridges, a loop can occur. Because a bridge forwards all packets that are not recognized as being local, some packets can circulate for long periods of time, eventually degrading system performance. This algorithm ensures only one path connects any pair of stations, selecting one bridge as the 'root' bridge, with the highest priority one as identifier, from which all paths should radiate.

**Spoofing**

A method of fooling network end stations into believing that keep alive signals have come from and returned to the host. Polls are received and returned locally at either end

**Static IP Addresses**

A static IP address is an IP address permanently assigned to computer in a TCP/IP network. Static IP addresses are usually assigned to networked devices that are consistently accessed by multiple users, such as Server PCs, or printers. If you are using your Router to share your cable or DSL Internet connection, contact your ISP to see if they have assigned your home a static IP address. You will need that address during your Router's configuration.

**Subnet**

For routing purposes, IP networks can be divided into logical subnets by using a subnet mask. Values below those of the mask are valid addresses on the subnet.

**TCP**

Transmission Control Protocol - The major transport protocol in the Internet suite of protocols provides reliable, connection-oriented full-duplex streams.

**TFTP**

Trivial File Transfer Protocol - A simple file transfer protocol (a simplified version of FTP) that is often used to boot diskless workstations and other network devices such as routers over a network (typically a LAN).

**Telnet**

The virtual terminal protocol in the Internet suite of protocols - Allows users of one host to log into a remote host and act as normal terminal users of that host.

**Transparent bridging**

So named because the intelligence necessary to make relaying decisions exists in the bridge itself and is thus transparent to the communicating workstations. It involves frame forwarding; learning workstation addresses and ensuring no topology loops exist (in conjunction with the Spanning-Tree algorithm).

**UDP**

User Datagram Protocol - A connectionless transport protocol that runs on top of TCP/IP's IP. UDP, like TCP, uses IP for delivery; however, unlike TCP, UDP provides for exchange of datagrams without acknowledgments or guaranteed delivery. Best suited for small, independent requests, such as requesting a MIB value from an SNMP agent, in which first setting up a connection would take more time than sending the data.

**UNI signaling**

User Network Interface signaling for ATM communications.

**Virtual Connection (VC)**

A link that seems and behaves like a dedicated point-to-point line or a system that delivers packets in sequence, as happens on an actual point-to-point network. In reality, the data is delivered across a network via the most appropriate route. The sending and receiving devices do not have to be aware of the options and the route is chosen only when a message is sent. There is no pre-arrangement, so each virtual connection exists only for the duration of that one transmission.

**WAN**

Wide area network - A data communications network that spans any distance and is usually provided by a public carrier (such as a telephone company or service provider).



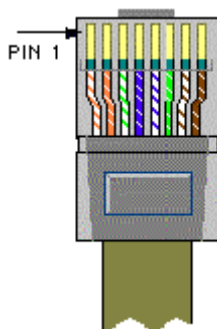
## APPENDIX C CABLING / CONNECTION

Network cables connect PCs in an Ethernet network Category 5, called "Cat5" for short is commonly used type of network cable today.

Cat 5 cables are tipped with RJ-45 connectors, which fit into RJ-45 port.

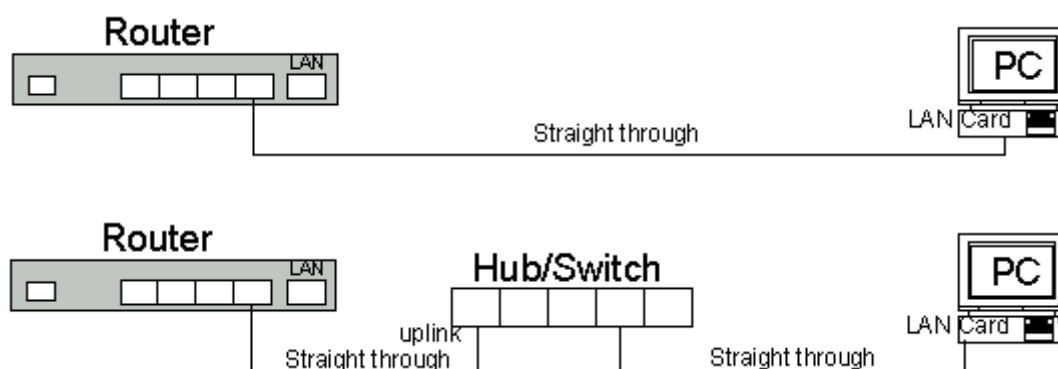
### Straight-through vs. Crossover Cables:

| STRAIGHT-THROUGH |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Wire             | Becomes |
| 1                | 1       |
| 2                | 2       |
| 3                | 3       |
| 6                | 6       |



| STRAIGHT-THROUGH |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Wire             | Becomes |
| 1                | 1       |
| 2                | 2       |
| 3                | 3       |
| 6                | 6       |

### LAN Connection:



To check LEDs light up when you finish connecting two pieces of hardware.

## APPENDIX D TECHNICAL SUPPORT

### REGISTER ONLINE FOR FREE WARRANTY.

#### **FREE TECHNICAL SUPPORT HOTLINE:**

Monday to Friday, 9.00 am – 6.00 pm (Closed on Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays)

- Singapore : (65) 6357 0668
- Malaysia : (60) 3 8023 9151
- Indonesia : (62) 21 3483 1717

#### **WALK-IN**

Monday to Friday, 9.00 am – 6.00 pm (Closed on Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays)

- Singapore : FIDA INTERNATIONAL (S) PTE LTD  
Block 16 Kallang Place, #06-02 Kallang Basin Industrial Estate, Singapore 339156.
- Malaysia : FIDA SYSTEMS (M) SDN BHD  
29 Jalan USJ 1/31, 47600 Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.
- Indonesia : PROLiNK INDONESIA  
Jalan Cideng Barat No. 79, Jakarta Pusat 10150, Indonesia.

#### **ONLINE TECHNICAL SUPPORTS**

- Singapore : support@fida.com
- Malaysia : support\_my@fida.com
- Indonesia : support@prolink.co.id

**Register Online For Your Product Warranty.**  
**[www.prolink2u.com](http://www.prolink2u.com)**



**SINGAPORE**

FIDA INTERNATIONAL (S) PTE LTD

Block 16 Kallang Place, #06-02 Kallang Basin Industrial Estate, Singapore 339156.

Tel : +65 6357 0668

Email : support@fida.com



**MALAYSIA**

FIDA SYSTEMS (M) SDN BHD

29 Jalan USJ 1/31, 47600 Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.

Tel : +603 8024 9151

Email : support\_my@fida.com



**INDONESIA**

PROLiNK INDONESIA

Jalan Cideng Barat No. 79, Jakarta Pusat 10150, Indonesia.

Tel : +62 21 3483 1717

Email : support@prolink.co.id

**PROLiNK** is a trademark of **FIDA INTERNATIONAL (S) PTE LTD** and is manufactured under its authority. All other brands, products, services, logos and company names mentioned herein are trademarks of their respective owners. All specifications, designs and contents are subject to changes without prior notice. © Copyright 2010. **PROLiNK** all rights reserved.





[www.prolink2u.com](http://www.prolink2u.com)



**PROLiNK® PPL1202N**  
**200Mbps Powerline Wireless-N Extender**

**Buku Manual**

**Versi 1.10 (Jul'10)**

**Indonesia**

Copyright © 2010 by PROLiNK®. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be excerpted, reproduced, translated or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without the prior written permission of PROLiNK®.

The manual is published by PROLiNK®. We reserve the right to make modifications on print errors or update specifications without prior notice.

your  
**Global**  
**Info**Communications  
Provider

Bangladesh | Brunei | Cambodia | Fiji | Indonesia | Madagascar | Maldives  
Malaysia | Mauritius | Mongolia | Myanmar | Nepal | Pakistan | Philippines  
Singapore | Sri Lanka | Serbia | Taiwan | Thailand | USA | Vietnam



## DAFTAR ISI

|   |   |
|---|---|
| FCC BAGIAN 68.....  | 1 |
| FCC BAGIAN 15.....  | 1 |
| BAGIAN 1    PENDAHULUAN.....                                  | 1 |
| 1.1    TINJAUAN.....  | 1 |
| 1.2    FITUR.....   | 1 |
| 1.3    KEBUTUHAN SISTEM .....                                 | 1 |
| BAGIAN 2    INSTALASI.....                                    | 1 |
| 2.1    PEMERIKSAAN.....                                       | 1 |
| 2.2    LAMPU DEPAN .....                                      | 1 |
| 2.3    PORT BELAKANG.....                                     | 1 |
| BAGIAN 3    KONFIGURASI.....                                  | 1 |
| 3.1    MEMASTIKAN KONEKSI SETTING ANDA.....                   | 1 |
| 3.2    MENGHUBUNGKAN POWERLINE EXTENDER KE JARINGAN ANDA..... | 1 |
| 3.3    KONFIGURASI DENGAN WEB BROWSER.....                    | 1 |
| 3.3.1    MANAGEMENT LAN IP.....                               | 1 |
| 3.4.1    KONFIGURASI STANDAR NIRKABEL.....                    | 1 |
| 3.4.2    KONFIGURASI ADVANCE NIRKABEL .....                   | 1 |
| 3.4.3    WIRELESS SECURITY .....                              | 1 |
| 3.4.4    WI-FI PROTECTED SETUP (WPS) .....                    | 1 |
| 3.4.5    WIRELESS STATION LIST .....                          | 1 |
| 3.5.1    POWERLINE STATUS .....                               | 1 |
| 3.5.2    POWERLINE ENCRYPTION .....                           | 1 |
| 3.6.1    MANAGEMENT.....                                      | 1 |
| 3.6.2    UPGRADE FIRMWARE .....                               | 1 |
| 3.6.3    SETTINGS MANAGEMENT.....                             | 1 |
| 3.6.4    STATUS .....   | 1 |
| 3.7.1    SETTING TCP/IP UNTUK WINDOWS .....                   | 1 |
| BAGIAN 4    UTILITY JARINGAN POWERLINE AP .....               | 1 |
| 4.1    CONFIGURATION UTILITY SETUP .....                      | 1 |
| 4.1.1    INSTALASI UTILITY.....                               | 1 |
| 4.2    WINDOWS CONFIGURATION UTILITY .....                    | 1 |
| 4.3    ANTARMUKA PENGGUNA.....                                | 1 |
| 4.3.1    LAYAR UTAMA.....                                     | 1 |
| 4.3.2    PRIVACY SCREEN .....                                 | 1 |
| 4.4    LAYAR DIAGNOSTICS.....                                 | 1 |
| 4.4.1    ABOUT SCREEN .....                                   | 1 |
| 4.4.2    PREFERENCES .....                                    | 1 |
| BAGIAN 5    PUSH BUTTON SETTING.....                          | 1 |
| BAGIAN 6    PEMECAHAN MASALAH.....                            | 1 |
| LAMPIRAN A    MODE SECURITY .....                             | 1 |
| LAMPIRAN B    DAFTAR KATA .....                               | 1 |
| LAMPIRAN C    KABEL / KONEKSI.....                            | 1 |
| LAMPIRAN D    TECHNICAL SUPPORT .....                         | 1 |

## FCC BAGIAN 68

Peralatan ini sesuai dengan Bagian 68 dari Peraturan FCC. Pada bagian bawah peralatan ini adalah label yang berisi Nomor Registrasi FCC dan Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) untuk peralatan ini. Anda harus memberikan informasi ini kepada perusahaan telepon atas permintaan.

REN berguna untuk menentukan jumlah perangkat Anda yang dapat tersambung ke jaringan telepon dan alat-alat itu masih memiliki seluruh perangkat Ring saat nomor Anda dipanggil. Dalam daerah tertentu, jumlah REN dari semua perangkat yang terhubung ke satu baris tidak boleh melebihi lima (5). Untuk menjadi beberapa nomor tertentu Anda dapat menghubungkan ke line Anda, sebagaimana ditentukan oleh REN. Anda harus menghubungi perusahaan telepon Anda untuk menentukan REN maksimum untuk wilayah Anda.

Jika modem menyebabkan kerugian pada jaringan telepon, perusahaan telepon Anda dapat menghentikan sementara.

Jika memungkinkan, mereka akan memberitahukan kepada Anda terlebih dahulu. Namun jika pemberitahuan terlebih dahulu dianggap tidak praktis, Anda akan secepatnya diberitahu.

Anda akan diberitahu mengenai hak Anda untuk mengajukan keluhan dengan FCC.

Perusahaan telepon dapat membuat perubahan pada fasilitas, peralatan, operasi, atau prosedur yang dapat mempengaruhi pengoperasian pada peralatan Anda. Jika mereka melakukannya, Anda akan diberitahu terlebih dahulu untuk diberikan kesempatan agar layanan telepon tidak terganggu.

Jika Anda mengalami masalah dengan modem ini, silahkan hubungi dealer Anda untuk diperbaiki/informasi garansi. Perusahaan telepon akan meminta Anda untuk memutuskan sambungan dari jaringan peralatan ini sampai masalah telah diperbaiki atau Anda yakin bahwa alat ini tidak rusak.

Peralatan ini tidak boleh digunakan pada layanan koin yang disediakan oleh perusahaan telepon. Koneksi line grup akan dikenakan tarif Negara.



## FCC BAGIAN 15

Modem menghasilkan dan menggunakan energy frekuensi radio. Jika tidak dipasang dan digunakan dengan benar sesuai dengan buku manual, dapat menimbulkan interferensi dengan penerimaan radio dan televisi. Modem telah diuji dan memenuhi batas untuk perangkat komputasi Kelas B sesuai dengan spesifikasi Sub B, Bagian 15 dari peraturan FCC. Spesifikasi ini dirancang untuk memberikan perlindungan memadai terhadap gangguan tersebut pada instalasi di perumahan. Namun, tidak ada jaminan bahwa interferensi tidak akan terjadi pada instalasi tertentu. peraturan FCC mengharuskan antarmuka kabel yang akan digunakan oleh modem Anda terlindung dari interferensi.

Jika gangguan terjadi, kami menyarankan langkah-langkah berikut dilakukan untuk memperbaiki masalah:

1. Pindahkan antenna penerima.
2. Pindahkan modem dari radio atau TV.
3. Sambungkan sumber listrik modem ke stop kontak yang lain.
4. Diskusikan masalah ini dengan teknisi radio/TV yang berkualitas.

**PERHATIAN:**

*Mengubah atau memodifikasi yang tidak disetujui oleh pihak yang bertanggung jawab untuk pemenuhan peraturan FCC dapat membatalkan hak pengguna untuk mengoperasikan peralatan ini.*

**Koneksi Kabel:**

Semua peralatan yang terhubung dengan modem ini harus menggunakan kabel yang terlindung sebagai sarana interkoneksi.

**CATATAN:**

*Pengoperasian perangkat ini harus memenuhi dua kondisi berikut:*

1. *Perangkat ini tidak dapat menyebabkan gangguan berbahaya, dan*
2. *Perangkat ini harus menerima gangguan yang diterima, termasuk interferensi yang dapat menyebabkan pengoperasian yang tidak diinginkan.*

## BAGIAN 1 PENDAHULUAN

Selamat atas pembelian Anda dari **PROLiNK® PPL1202N Powerline 200M Wall-Mount Wireless-N AP**. Powerline AP adalah pilihan yang sempurna untuk menghubungkan kelompok kecil dari PC atau klien nirkabel. Nirkabel yang terintegrasi dengan jaringan Powerline AP, perangkat dapat memperluas cakupan pada jaringan rumah Anda.

### 1.1 Tinjauan

Manfaat menggunakan Powerline AP dan wireless 11 b/g/n, Anda dapat menghubungkan PC ke internet dimana saja di rumah Anda.

### 1.2 Fitur

- Internet Access
  - TCP/IP, UDP, ICMP, ARP, RARP, Static IP assignment
- Standard
  - IEEE 802.3, 802.3u Ethernet standards
  - HomePlug AV
  - IEEE 802.11b/g and 11n Wireless standards
- QoS
  - Prioritized random access, contention-free access and segment bursting
  - Eight levels of prioritized random access, contention-free access, and segment bursting
- Powerline AP Modulation
  - FDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) with patented signal processing techniques for high data reliability in noisy media conditions
  - Supports QAM 256/64/16, DQPSK, DBPSK and ROBO modulation schemes
- Security
  - Provide 128-bit AES link encryption for Powerline AP network
- Wireless Features
  - Support 802.11b/g and n Wireless Access Point, WDS and AP Client
  - Support 128-Bit and 64-Bit WEP encryption, 802.1x, WPA, WPA2 and WPS
- Other
  - High-Speed Powerline AP adapter with Ethernet interface for fast data transfer over the existing household power supply
  - The high-speed transfer rates of 200Mbps even make it possible to transmit video in DVD quality
  - No need new wires and use at any power socket with up to ranges of 200 meters
- HTTP Web-Based Management
  - Firmware upgrade by UI
  - Password protected access

### 1.3 Kebutuhan Sistem

- Personal computer (PC)
- Pentium II 233 MHz processor minimum
- 32 MB RAM minimum
- 20 MB of free disk space minimum
- Ethernet Network Interface Controller (NIC) RJ45 Port
- Internet Browser

## BAGIAN 2 INSTALASI

Bagian ini menawarkan informasi tentang cara menginstal router Anda. Jika Anda tidak begitu paham dengan perangkat keras atau perangkat lunak pada parameter yang disajikan disini, silahkan tanyakan pada operator Anda untuk memperoleh nilai-nilai yang diperlukan.

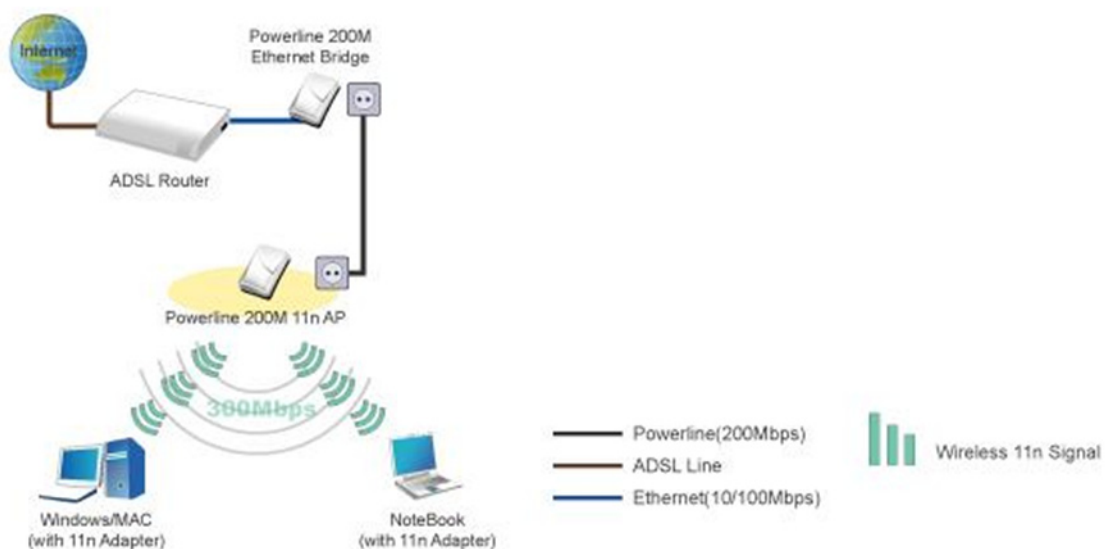
### 2.1 Pemeriksaan

Periksa kotak pengiriman dengan hati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa isi mencakup barang yang dipesan. Jika salah satu komponen hilang atau rusak, segera hubungi dealer Anda.

#### Penjelasan Isi








1. Powerline AP 200M Wireless-N Extender untuk penggunaan di rumah/kantor
2. Powerline AP 200M Wireless-N Extender Instalasi dan Petunjuk penggunaan (publikasi ini)
3. Kabel Ethernet category 5 twisted pair (6 feet)

#### Aplikasi untuk peralatan ini

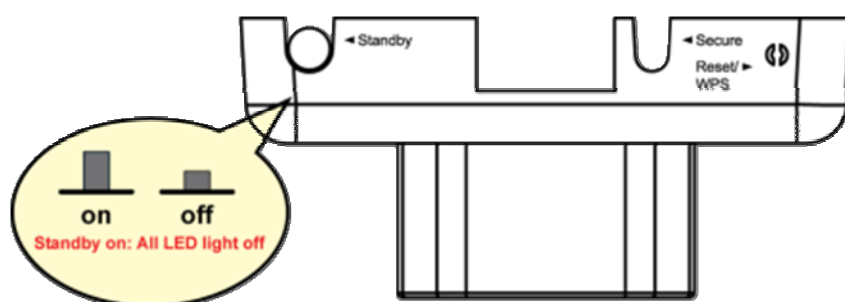


## 2.2 Lampu Depan



| LED          | Status   | Penjelasan   |
|--------------|--|--|
| Powerline AP |  HIDUP      | Jaringan Powerline AP Aktif.                           |
|              |  MATI       | Mode pencarian atau Jaringan Powerline AP tidak Aktif. |
| Ethernet     |  HIDUP     | Koneksi pada Ethernet OK.                              |
|              |  Berkedip | Transfer Data.   |
| Wireless     |  MATI     | Tidak ada koneksi pada Ethernet.                       |
|              |  HIDUP    | Fungsi Wireless Aktif                                  |
|              |  Berkedip | Transfer Data.   |

## 2.3 Port Belakang



| Connector        | Penjelasan  |
|------------------|---|
| Port RJ-45       | Sambungan untuk Kabel Ethernet  |
| Tombol Secure    | Tombol yang berfungsi sebagai pengaman secara otomatis grup pada perangkat Powerline AP.  |
| Tombol Reset/WPS | <b>WPS:</b> Tekan selama 1 detik, maka tombol akan berfungsi sebagai fungsi WPS.<br><b>Reset:</b> Tekan selama 5 detik, maka tombol akan melakukan reset kembali ke konfigurasi pabrik. |
| Tombol Standby   | Tekan tombol ini untuk mengaktifkan mode standby (fungsi EuP/ErP).<br><b>Fungsi ini akan memberhentikan semua aktifitas dari perangkat dengan tujuan penghematan pada energi.</b>       |

## BAGIAN 3 KONFIGURASI

### 3.1 Memastikan Koneksi Setting Anda

Sebelum Anda mengkonfigurasi router, Anda harus mengetahui informasi koneksi yang disediakan oleh penyedia layanan Anda.

### 3.2 Menghubungkan Powerline Extender ke jaringan Anda

Tidak seperti hub atau switch sederhana, konfigurasi AP Powerline Extender memerlukan lebih dari sekedar menyambung semuanya.

### 3.3 Konfigurasi dengan Web Browser

Dianjurkan untuk mengganti password administrator untuk menjaga keamanan jaringan Anda.

Untuk mengkonfigurasi router, buka browser Anda, ketik '**http://192.168.16.168**' ke address bar dan pilih 'Go' sampai ke halaman login. Simpan alamat ini di Favorit Anda untuk referensi di masa mendatang.



Pada tampilan password, Username adalah '**admin**' dan password adalah '**password**'. Anda dapat merubah ini nanti Jika Anda mau. Pilih '**OK**' untuk login.

### 3.3.1 Management LAN IP

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

Extender  
 Interface Settings  
 LAN  
 Wireless Settings  
 Administration


## Local Area Network (LAN) Settings

You may enable/disable networking functions and configure their parameters as your wish.


| LAN Setup            |   |
|----------------------|---|
| IP Address           | 192.168.16.168  |
| Subnet Mask          | 255.255.255.0   |
| LAN 2                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable |
| LAN2 IP Address      | 169.254.16.168  |
| LAN2 Subnet Mask     | 255.255.0.0   |
| MAC Address          | 00:0C:43:30:52:48   |
| DHCP Type            | Disable   |
| 802.1d Spanning Tree | Disable   |
| LLTD                 | Disable   |

Apply Cancel

Untuk mengatur konfigurasi antarmuka LAN, private IP dari router dan subnet mask untuk segmen LAN Anda. IP Default adalah **192.168.16.168**.

| Fungsi               | Penjelasan  |
|----------------------|---|
| IP Address           | IP dari LAN port perangkat (default 192.168.16.168).  |
| Subnet Mask          | Subnet Mask dari LAN Anda (default 255.255.255.0). Semua perangkat pada jaringan harus memiliki subnet mask yang sama untuk berkomunikasi pada jaringan.  |
| LAN2                 | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan LAN 2.   |
| LAN2 IP              | IP dari LAN2 port perangkat (default 169.254.16.168)  |
| LAN2 Subnet Mask     | Subnet Mask dari LAN2.  |
| DHCP Type            | <p>Untuk memberikan IP pada client LAN, Anda harus mengaktifkan DHCP server. Jika tidak, maka IP pada client LAN Anda harus di setting secara manual.</p> <p><b>Start IP Address:</b> Menentukan alamat awal dari DHCP Client.</p> <p><b>End IP Address:</b> Menentukan alamat akhir dari DHCP Client.</p> <p><b>CATATAN:</b><br/>  Alamat dari "End IP" harus lebih besar dari "Start IP", dan tidak bisa sama.</p> <p><b>DHCP Lease Time:</b> Tentukan waktu untuk perangkat dalam hal memberikan alamat IP kepada jaringan Anda (default 86400).</p> <p><b>Statically Assigned:</b> Alamat IP dapat dibuat statis berdasarkan alamat MAC. Maximum 3 alamat IP yang dapat di tetapkan.</p> |
| 802.1d Spanning Tree | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan. Spanning Tree Protocol dalam OSI layer-2 menjamin bebas dari loop atas LAN yang di bridged.   |
| LLTD                 | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan. Link Layer Topology Discovery (LLTD) adalah protocol Link Layer yang bertugas mencari topologi pada jaringan dan diagnose atas quality of service. Di developed oleh Microsoft atas teknologi Windows Rally. Protokol LLTD dapat bekerja baik melalui jaringan kabel (IEEE 802.3 Ethernet) maupun nirkabel (IEEE 802.11).   |

### 3.4.1 Konfigurasi Standar Nirkabel



Extend your network with  
Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)  

- Extender
- Interface Settings
- Wireless Settings
  - Basic
  - Advanced
  - Security
  - WDS
  - WPS
  - Station List
- Powerline
- Administration

## Basic Wireless Settings

You could configure the minimum number of Wireless settings for communication, such as Network Name (SSID) and Channel. The Access Point can be set simply with only the minimum setting items.

| Wireless Network                  |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Radio On/Off                      | <input type="button" value="RADIO OFF"/>                                      |   |
| Network Mode                      | 11b/g/n mixed mode ▾  |   |
| Network Name(SSID)                | PROLiNK_PPL1202N  | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID1                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID2                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID3                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID4                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID5                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID6                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Multiple SSID7                    |   | Hidden <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Broadcast Network Name (SSID)     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable         |   |
| AP Isolation                      | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable         |   |
| MBSSID AP Isolation               | <input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable         |   |
| BSSID                             | 00:0C:43:30:52:48   |   |
| Frequency (Channel)               | 2457MHz (Channel 10) ▾  |   |
| Wireless Distribution System(WDS) |   |   |
| WDS Mode                          | Disable ▾   |   |
| HT Physical Mode                  |   |   |
| Operating Mode                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mixed Mode <input type="radio"/> Green Field |   |
| Channel BandWidth                 | <input type="radio"/> 20 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 20/40               |   |
| Guard Interval                    | <input type="radio"/> Long <input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto              |   |
| MCS                               | Auto ▾  |   |
| Reverse Direction Grant(RDG)      | <input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Extension Channel                 | 2437MHz (Channel 6) ▾   |   |
| Aggregation MSDU(A-MSDU)          | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Auto Block ACK                    | <input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Decline BA Request                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable         |   |
| Other                             |   |   |
| HT TxStream                       | 1 ▾   |   |
| HT RxStream                       | 1 ▾   |   |



**Jaringan Nirkabel:**

| Fungsi                       | Penjelasan   |
|------------------------------|--|
| Radio Off                    | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan wireless.   |
| Mode Jaringan                | Ada 3 mode yang dapat dipilih, 11/b/g/n mode campuran /hanya 11b/hanya 11g.  |
| SSID                         | Nama ID dari wireless, default 'wireless'.   |
| Multiple SSID 1 ~ 7          | Anda dapat mengkonfigurasi 4 SSID untuk jaringan nirkabel ini.   |
| Broadcast Network Name(SSID) | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan broadcast dari SSID.  |
| AP Isolation                 | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan fungsi ini. Membuat jaringan virtual pada jaringan nirkabel Anda. Ketika fitur ini aktif, setiap client nirkabel Anda memiliki jaringan virtual sendiri dan tidak dapat berkomunikasi dengan yang lainnya. Anda perlu untuk menggunakan fitur ini apabila banyak tamu yang mengakses ke jaringan nirkabel Anda. |
| MBSSID AP Isolation BSSID    | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan fungsi ini.<br>Menampilkan Basic Service Set Identity (BSSID) dari router. Parameter ini sama peserta alamat MAC dari port LAN.   |

**Wireless Distribution System (WDS):**

| Fungsi   | Penjelasan  |
|----------|---|
| Mode WDS | Default adalah tidak aktif, ada 3 mode yang dapat dipilih, Lazy Mode (Auto), Bridge Mode (Bridge Only) dan Repeater Mode (AP + Bridge). |

**Mode HT Physical:**

| Fungsi                       | Penjelasan  |
|------------------------------|---|
| Operating Mode               | Modus Campuran: Dalam modus ini paket dikirim dengan preamble yang cocok dengan 802.11g – Short Training Field (STF), Long Training Field (LTF) dan sinyal sehingga paket dapat di dekodekan oleh perangkat 802.11g. Sisanya paket memiliki format baru. Dalam modus ini penerima akan bisa dekodekan baik pada Modus Campuran maupun biasa.  |
| Channel BandWidth            | Green Field: Dalam modus ini paket throughput tinggi dikirim tanpa melihat bagian kompatibel. Modus ini adalah optional. Dalam modus ini penerima akan bisa mendecodekan paket baik pada modus campuran maupun paket format.  |
| Guard Interval               | Mendukung lebar saluran/chanel 20MHz atau 20/40MHz.   |
| MCS                          | Tujuan dari guard interval adalah untuk memperkenalkan kekebalan atas keterlambatan propagation, echodan reflections, dimana pada data digital biasanya sangat sensitif. Periode guard yang lama memungkinkan echo menjadi lebih jauh dan masih dapat di toleransi. Namun, waktu yang lama akan mengurangi efisiensi dari saluran.  |
| Reverse Direction Grant(RDG) | Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) adalah nilai yang menentukan modulasi, coding, dan sejumlah lasuran.   |
| Extension Channel            | Selama burst respon, hanya responder yang dapat mengirim– contoh. Tidak ada transmisi dari STA lain, termasuk inisiator. Selama RDG, pada responder RD tidak akan mengirimkan semua frame yang tidak ditujukan pada RD sebagai inisiator RA. Dalam periode RDG, jika responder tidak ada frame yang dikirim atau frame rusak, inisiator dapat mengirim frame ketika periode RDG terhenti pada saluran PIFS'. (pada kondisi normal, responder akan menerima frame setelah waktu SIFS.) |
| Aggregation MSDU(A-MSDU)     | Untuk mencari saluran 40MHz dalam kombinasi dengan kontrol.   |
| Auto Block ACK               | Sebuah agregasi frame format yang memungkinkan beberapa MSDUs berada dalam satu MPDU. Penerima akan menerima dan memisahkan A-MSDU.   |
| Decline BA Request           | Setup BA (Block Ack) sesi secara otomatis setelah terhubung, rekomendasi diaktifkan.  |

**Lainnya:**

| Fungsi      | Penjelasan                                |
|-------------|---|
| HT TxStream | Mengaktifkan Tx melalui 1 atau 2 antenas. |
| HT RxStream | Mengaktifkan Rx melalui 1 atau 2 antenas. |

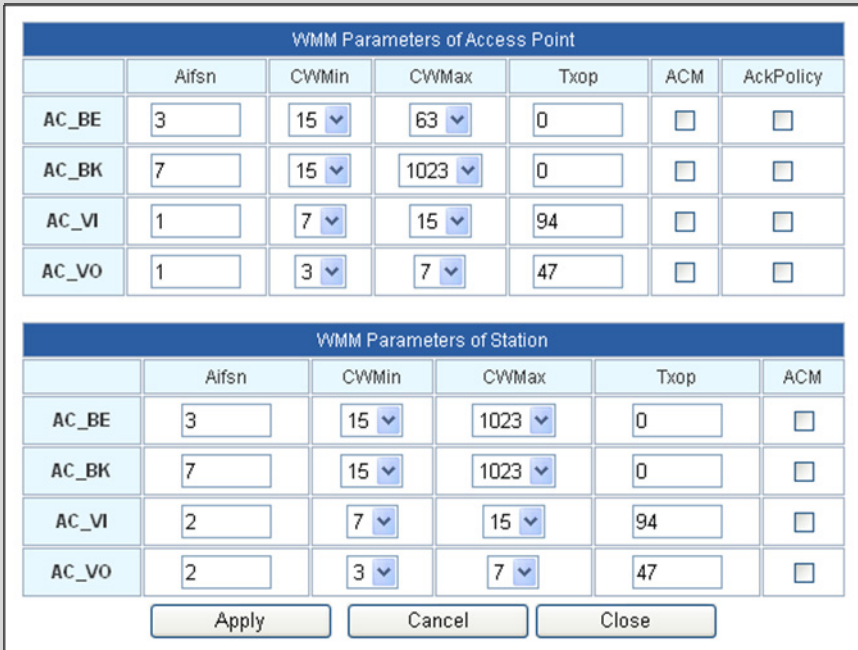
### 3.4.2 Konfigurasi Advance Nirkabel

#### Advanced Wireless:

| Fungsi                        | Penjelasan  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>BG Protection Mode</b>     | Beberapa 802.11g wireless adapters mendukung proteksidimana adapter hanya dapat mendeteksi 1signal 802.11b/g. Pilih "Auto" untuk dapat mengaktifkan/ mengnonaktifkansecara otomatis, Pilih "On" untuk proteksi atau pilih "Off" untuk mematikan fungsi ini. |
| <b>Beacon Interval</b>        | Beacons adalah paket yang dikirim oleh access point untuk mensinkronisasi jaringan pada wireless. Tentukan nilai dari beacon interval. Default (100ms) ini yang direkomendasi.  |
| <b>Data Beacon Rate(DTIM)</b> | Masukkan nilai antara 1 dan 255 (default 1) untuk Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). DTIM berfungsi mendengar dan menghitung mundur informasi dari clients untuk kebutuhan broadcast dan multicast messages.                                       |
| <b>Fragment Threshold</b>     | Nilai ini secara default adalah 2346. Jila Anda mengalami paket error yang sangat tinggi, Anda harus merubah sedikit nilai fragmentation threshold antara 0 sampai 2346. Salah dalam pemberian nilai dapat menyebabkan buruknya performance.                |
| <b>RTS Threshold</b>          | Request To Send threshold. Nilai ini secara default adalah 2347.Jika Anda mengalami tidak konsisten nya aliran data, hanya sedikit modifikasi nilai yang diperlukan antara 1 dan 2347.  |
| <b>Tx Power</b>               | Transmit power. Anda dapat mengkonfigurasi output power pada wireless radio Anda. Nilainya defaultnya 100.  |
| <b>Short Preamble</b>         | Panjangnya CRC blocks pada frame selama komunikasi.   |
| <b>Short Slot</b>             | Mengindikasi jaringan 802.11g menggunakan slot time pendek  |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Tx Burst</b>             | Pilih Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkankoneksi ke Tx Burst.   |
| <b>Pkt_Aggregate</b>        | Untuk meng-aggregate beberapa paket menjadi besar sebelum dikirim. Ini dapat menurunkan control paket yang berlebihan. |
| <b>IEEE 802.11H Support</b> | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan   |
| <b>Country Code</b>         | Pilih kode Negara untuk wireless. Ada 6 negara yang dapat dipilih.   |

### Wi-Fi Multimedia:

| Fungsi                | Penjelasan   |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>WMM Capable</b>    | Fungsi ini untuk meningkatkan performance transfer data dari multimedia pada jaringan nirkabel.  |
| <b>APSD Capable</b>   | Automatic Power saves Delivery. Select to enable / disable data flow using power saving mode during transmitting.  |
| <b>WMM Parameters</b> | <p>Anda dapat mengkonfigurasi parameter WMM dengan memilih tombol <b>"WMM Configuration"</b>. Menu akan muncul seperti dibawah ini. Setelah dikonfigurasi pilih <b>"Apply"</b>.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the 'WMM Parameters of Access Point' and 'WMM Parameters of Station' configuration windows. The Access Point window has fields for Aifsn, CWMin, CWMax, Txop, ACM, and AckPolicy for AC_BE, AC_BK, AC_VI, and AC_VO. The Station window has similar fields for Aifsn, CWMin, CWMax, Txop, and ACM. Buttons for Apply, Cancel, and Close are at the bottom.</p> |

### Multicast-to-Unicast Converter:

| Fungsi                      | Penjelasan  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Multicast-to-Unicast</b> | Dapat mnerima Multicast streams dari jaringan utama, lalu dikonversikan menjadi format Unicast, melalui infrastruktur seperti DSL, Ethernet, WiFi). |

### 3.4.3 Wireless Security

#### Pilih SSID:

| Fungsi       | Penjelasan   |
|--------------|--|
| Pilihan SSID | Pilih SSID yang telah di set didalam Wireless Settings > Basic Settings. SSID akan muncul pada jaringan. |

#### "Wireless":

| Fungsi        | Penjelasan   |
|---------------|--|
| Security Mode | Ada 10 mode yang dapat Anda pilih: Open, Shared, WEP Auto, WPA, WPA-PSK, WPA2, WPA2-PSK, dan WPA-PSKWPA2-PSK, WPA1WPA2, 802.1x.<br><br><b>CATATAN:</b><br>Lihat pada bagian "3.4.3.1 Security Mode" untuk informasi yang lebih detail. |

#### Access Policy:

| Fungsi            | Penjelasan   |
|-------------------|--|
| Policy            | Default adalah Tidak Aktif, Anda dapat menerima atau menolak client wireless yang ada. |
| Add a station Mac | Isi alamat MAC dari client wireless yang ingin Anda terima atau tolak.                 |

### 3.4.4 Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS)

Tujuan utama dari Wi-Fi Protected Setup (Wi-Fi Simple Configuration) adalah untuk menyederhanakan security setup dan manage jaringan pada Wi-Fi. Router ini mendukung metode pengaturan konfigurasi PIN atau PBC melalui internal atau external Registrar.

#### WPS Config:

| Functions | Descriptions/Details  |
|-----------|---|
| WPS       | Mengaktifkan/mengnonaktifkan WPS. Default setting adalah Non-Aktif. |

#### WPS Summary:

| Functions             | Descriptions/Details                        |
|-----------------------|---|
| WPS Current Status    | Menampilkan status WPS saat ini.            |
| WPS Configured        | WPS dikonfigurasi atau tidak.               |
| WPS SSID              | Menampilkan WPS AP's SSID                   |
| WPS Auth Mode         | Menampilkan modus WPS authentication        |
| WPS Encryp Type       | Menampilkan jenis WPS encryption            |
| WPS Default Key Index | Menampilkan key index untuk WPS default key |
| WPS Key (ASCII)       | Menampilkan WPS key                         |
| AP PIN                | Menampilkan AP's PIN code.                  |


#### WPS Progress:

| Functions | Descriptions/Details   |
|-----------|--|
| WPS Mode  | Menampilkan modus WPS, juga PIN atau PBC.  |
| PIN       | Pengguna harus mengisi kode PIN untuk mengaktifkan perangkat jika modus PIN digunakan oleh WPS Config method |

#### WPS Status:

| Functions | Descriptions/Details                  |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Status    | Menampilkan status saat ini dari WPS. |

### 3.4.5 Wireless Station List



**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

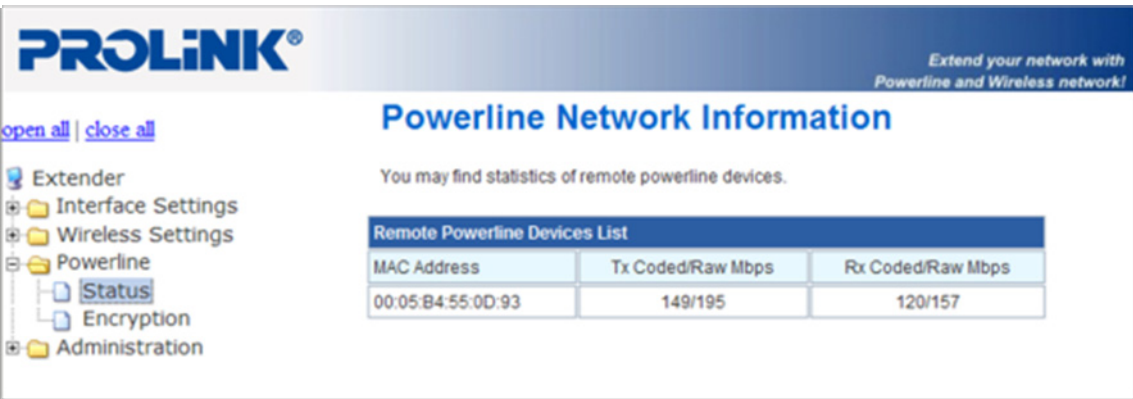
**Station List**

You could monitor stations which associated to this AP here.

| Wireless Network |     |     |        |     |    |     |      |
|------------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|----|-----|------|
| MAC Address      | Aid | PSM | MimoPS | MCS | BW | SGI | STBC |
|                  |     |     |        |     |    |     |      |

Menampilkan client yang terhubung ke AP/Router.

### 3.5.1 Powerline Status



**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

**Powerline Network Information**

You may find statistics of remote powerline devices.

| Remote Powerline Devices List |                   |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| MAC Address                   | Tx Coded/Raw Mbps | Rx Coded/Raw Mbps |
| 00:05:B4:55:0D:93             | 149/195           | 120/157           |

Anda mungkin menemukan statistic dari perangkat Powerline APlainya.

### 3.5.2 Powerline Encryption

Anda dapat menggunakan password untuk meng-encrypt Powerline AP pada halaman ini. Semua peralatan Powerline AP harus menggunakan password yang sama pada 1 jaringan. Tekan '**Apply**' untuk mengaktifkan fungsi ini.

### 3.6.1 Management

#### Settings Bahasa:

| Fungsi       | Penjelasan                          |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pilih Bahasa | Anda dapat memilih bahasa yang ada. |

#### Administrator Settings:

| Fungsi   | Penjelasan     |
|----------|----------------|
| Account  | Buat account.  |
| Password | Buat password. |



### 3.6.2 Upgrade Firmware

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

open all | close all

**Upgrade Firmware**

Upgrade the firmware to obtain new functionality. It takes about 1 minute to upload and upgrade flash and be patient please. Caution! A corrupted image will hang up the system.

**Update Firmware**

Location:

**Update Bootloader**

Location:

Anda dapat meng-upgrade firmware pada halaman ini. Hati-hati, power jangan dimatikan ketika proses sedang berlangsung.

### 3.6.3 Settings Management

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!

open all | close all

**Settings Management**

You might save system settings by exporting them to a configuration file, restore them by importing the file, or reset them to factory default.

**Export Settings**

Export Button

**Import Settings**

Settings file location

**Load Factory Defaults**

Load Default Button

Anda dapat meng-Export Settings atau meng-Import Settings disini. Jika Anda ingin me-reset ke kondisi pabrik silahkan tekan tombol Load default.



### 3.6.4 Status

The screenshot shows the PROLiNK web interface. The top header features the PROLiNK logo and the tagline "Extend your network with Powerline and Wireless network!". Below the header, there are links for "open all" and "close all". The left sidebar contains a tree view of the interface sections: Extender, Interface Settings (with sub-items LAN and Wireless Settings), Basic, Advanced, Security, WPS, Station List, and Administration (with sub-items Management, Upload Firmware, Settings Management, and Status). The main content area is titled "System Status" and includes the instruction "Take a look at system status." Below this, there are two tables: "System Info" and "Local Network".

| System Info      |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Firmware Version | 3.2.0.0 (Mar 23 2009)  |
| System Up Time   | 11Minutes              |
| System Platform  | RT3050 embedded switch |
| Operation Mode   | Bridge Mode            |

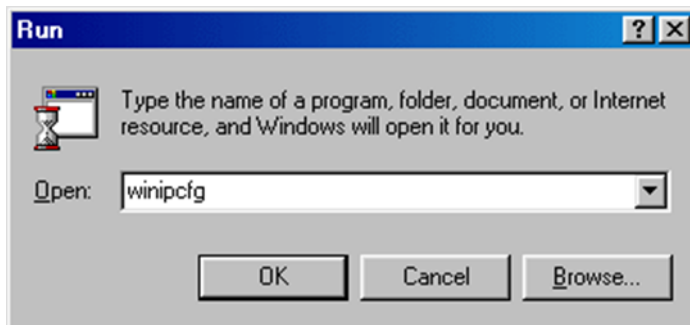
| Local Network    |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Local IP Address | 192.168.16.168    |
| Local Netmask    | 255.255.255.0     |
| MAC Address      | 00:0C:43:30:52:48 |

Anda dapat memeriksa status perangkat pada halaman ini, seperti versi firmware, Internet Configuration dan LAN settings.

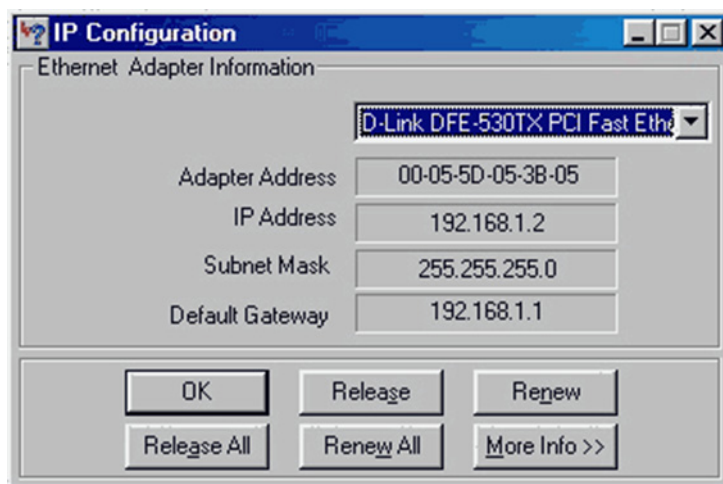
### 3.7.1 Setting TCP/IP untuk Windows

#### 1. Bagaimana saya dapat melihat alamat IP pada *Windows 95, 98, or Me*?

- Tekan **Start**, lalu pilih **Run**.
- Pada kotak Run. Ketik **winipcfg** seperti tampak pada gambar lalu pilih OK



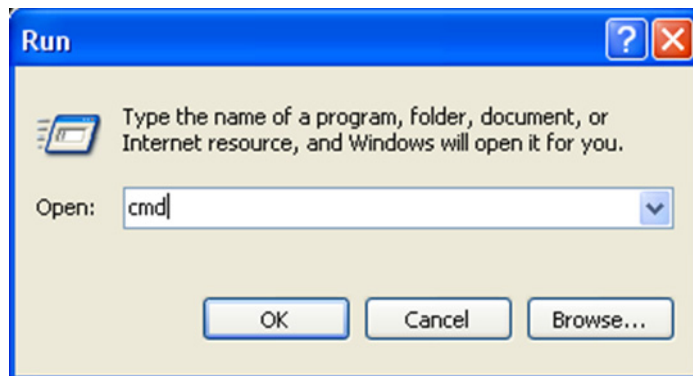
- Layar **IP Configuration** akan muncul, menampilkan **Ethernet Adapter Information** Anda.
- Pilih adapter yang Anda gunakan dari menu.
- Jika Anda tidak menemukan adapter yang Anda cari, mungkin adapter tidak terinstall dengan benar.



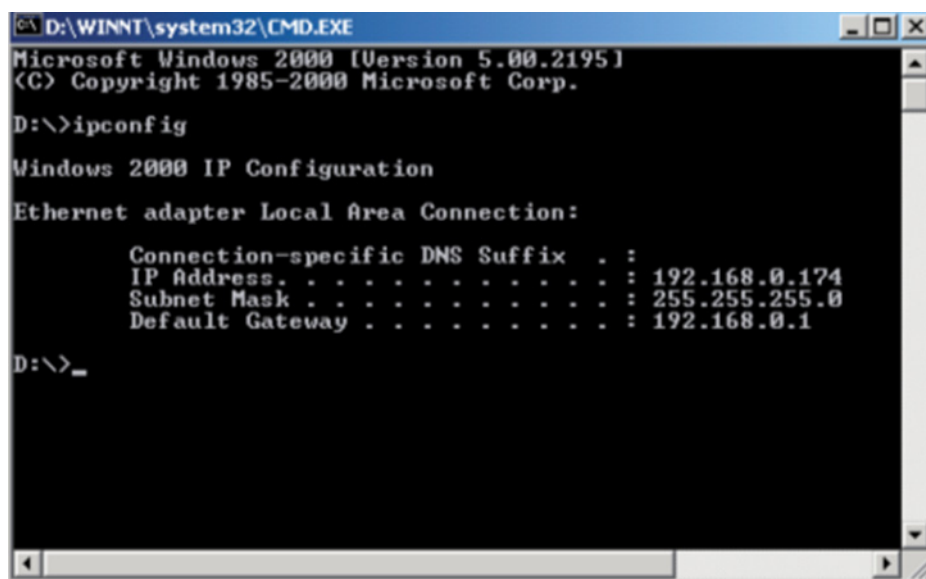
- Setelah selesai memilih adapter Anda, maka alamat IP, subnet mask, dan default router akan terlihat.
- Tekan **OK** untuk menutup menu ini.

## 2. Bagaimana saya dapat melihat alamat IP pada Windows 2000/XP?

- Pilih **Start** dan pilih **Run**.
- Ketik **cmd** lalu pilih **OK**.



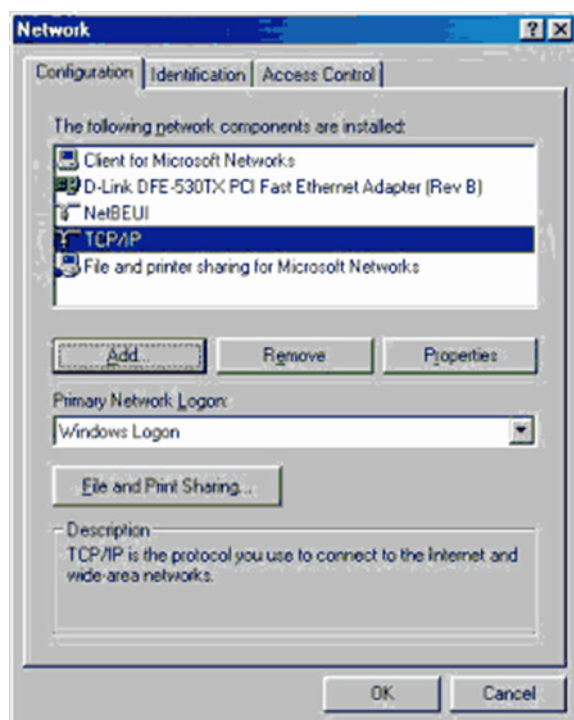
- Dari Command Prompt, ketik **ipconfig**. Alamat IP, subnet mask, dan default router Anda akan muncul.



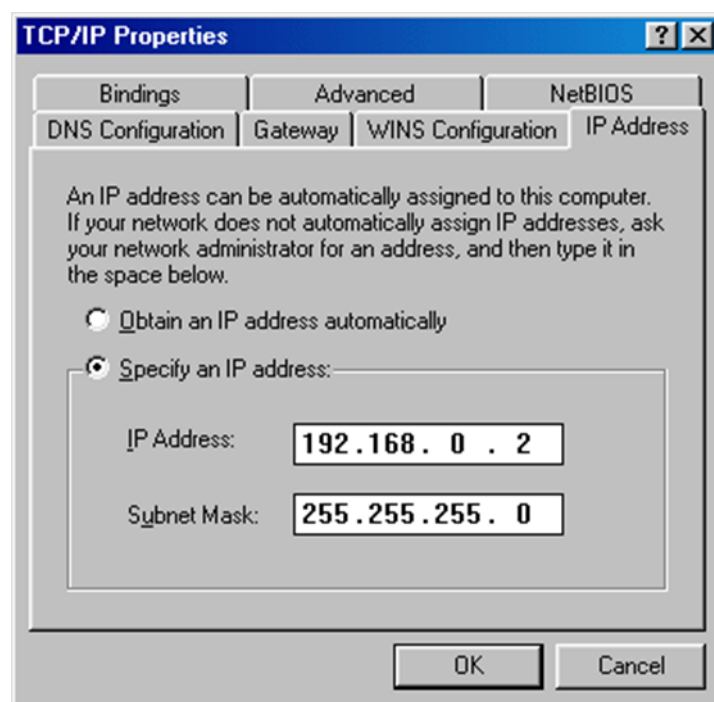
- Ketik **exit** untuk menutup command prompt.
- Pastikan Anda memeriksa Default Router dari alamat IP. Default Router sama dengan alamat IP dari router. Secara default, seharusnya **192.168.16.168**

### 3. Bagaimana saya dapat membuat IP Static pada *Windows 98/Me*?

- Dari desktop, klik kanan pada icon **Network Neighborhood** (Win ME - **My Network Places**) lalu pilih **Properties**.
- Pilih **TCP/IP** dan pilih **Properties**. Jika Anda memiliki lebih dari 1 adapter, maka akan ada TCP/IP "Binding" untuk setiap adapter. Pilih **TCP/IP > (your network adapter)** lalu pilih **Properties**.



- Pilih **Specify an IP Address**.
- Masukkan alamat IP yang subnet nya sama dengan alamat IP pada LAN router Anda. Contoh: Jika alamat IP LAN pada router Anda 192.168.16.168, pastikan alamat IP yang akan Anda gunakan adalah 192.168.16.X dimana nilai X antara 2-99. Pastikan angka yang Anda pilih tidak sedang digunakan oleh yang lain.



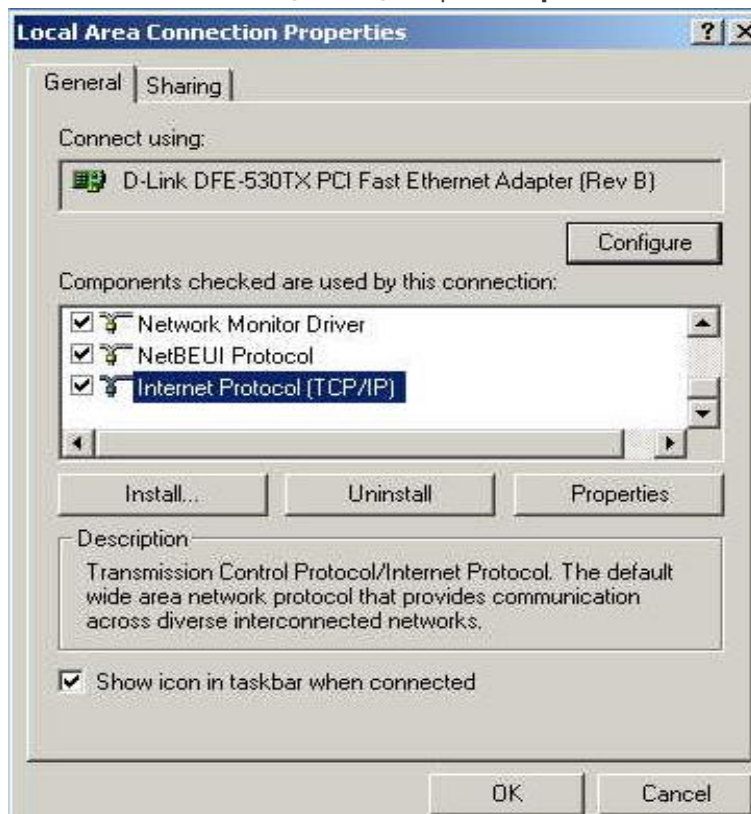
- Tekan **OK** 2 kali.
- Ketika muncul pilihan untuk me-reboot computer, pilih **Yes**. Setelah selesai reboot, computer Anda saat ini telah menggunakan alamat IP static, atau alamat private IP.

#### 4. Bagaimana saya dapat membuat IP Static pada Windows 2000?

- Klik kanan pada icon **My Network Places** lalu pilih **Properties**.
- Klik kanan pada **Local Area Connection** dimana mewakili network card Anda lalu pilih **Properties**.



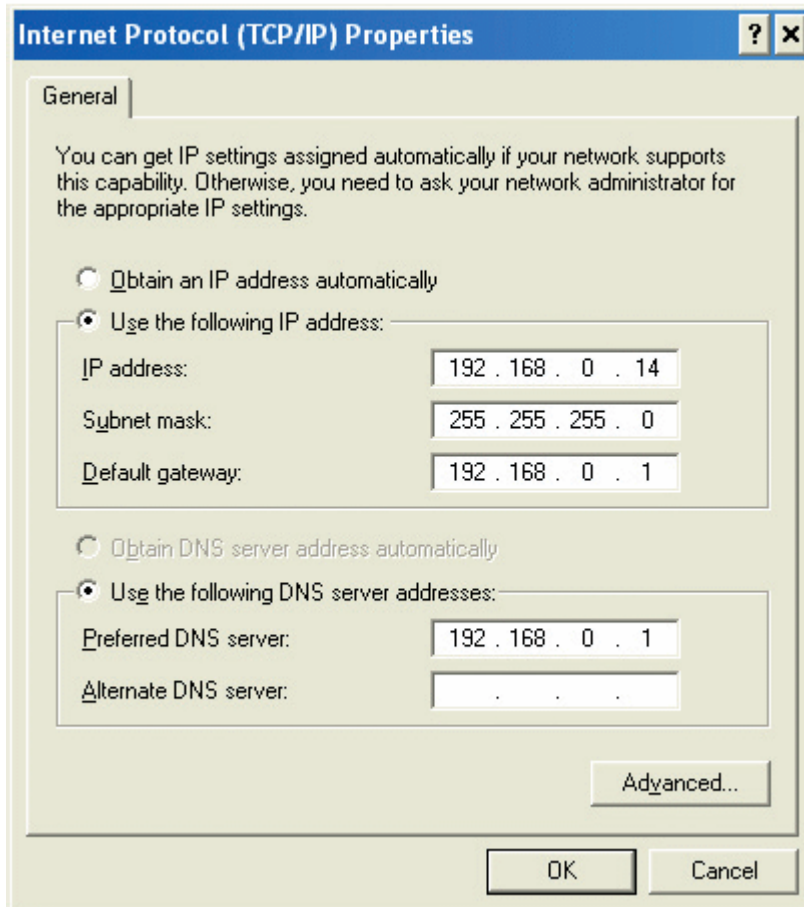
- Pilih **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** lalu pilih **Properties**.



- Pilih **Use the following IP Address** dan masukkan alamat IP yang subnet nya sama dengan alamat IP pada LAN router Anda. Contoh: Jika alamat IP LAN pada router Anda 192.168.16.168, pastikan alamat IP yang akan Anda gunakan adalah 192.168.16.X dimana nilai X antara 2-99. Pastikan angka yang Anda pilih tidak sedang digunakan oleh yang lain.
- Pilih **OK** 2 kali. Anda akan diminta untuk me-reboot computer Anda. Pilih **Yes**.

## 5. Bagaimana saya dapat membuat IP Static pada *Windows XP*?

- Pilih **Start ► Control Panel ► Network and Internet Connections ► Network connections**.
- Lihat langkah-langkah pembuatan alamat IP statis pada 2000 dan lanjutkan dari sana.



- Akses Web management. Buka Web browser Anda dan masukkan alamat IP dari router Anda pada address bar. Akan muncul halaman login untuk masuk ke Web management. Ikuti petunjuk login dan menyelesaikan konfigurasi.

## BAGIAN 4 UTILITY JARINGAN POWERLINE AP

Konfigurasi Utility untuk OS Windows memungkinkan pengguna untuk menemukan perangkat Powerline AP pada jaringan Powerline AP; mengukur performance data rate, menjamin privasi, melakukan diagnose dan mengamankan jaringan Powerline AP.

Sebelum menginstall utility, periksa versi windows pada computer Anda. Untuk Windows dengan arsitektur 64bit, memerlukan utility yang juga versi 64bit, Anda dapat dengan mudah melihatnya pada layar CD auto run. Pastikan untuk menggunakan/menginstall utility yang benar; atau utility tidak dapat bekerja dengan benar.

**CATATAN:**

Perangkat Powerline AP dapat secara otomatis mendeteksi Powerline AP lainnya ketika dipasang pada power circuit yang sama, Anda tidak perlu menggunakan utility Powerline AP ini kecuali Anda ingin mengenkripsi semua perangkat Powerline AP atau Anda tidak dapat mengakses computer lainnya.

### 4.1 Configuration Utility Setup

#### 4.1.1 Instalasi Utility

**PERHATIAN:**

Harap verifikasi bahwa tidak ada Powerline AP Management utility lainnya sebelum melakukan instalasi. Jika utility lainnya sudah terinstal, uninstall dulu lalu restart sebelum menginstall software ini.

Untuk menginstall, masukkan Windows OS Configuration Utility Setup utility CD-ROM kedalam CD-ROM drive computer Anda. Setup utility akan jalan secara otomatis. Pilih versi utility yang benar lalu klik 2 kali untuk menjalankan file setup.exe. CD akan menjalankan instalasi seperti tampak pada *Gambar 1*.

Utility ini di design untuk Powerline AP85M/200M Ethernet bridges. Pilih tombol **Next** untuk melanjutkan.

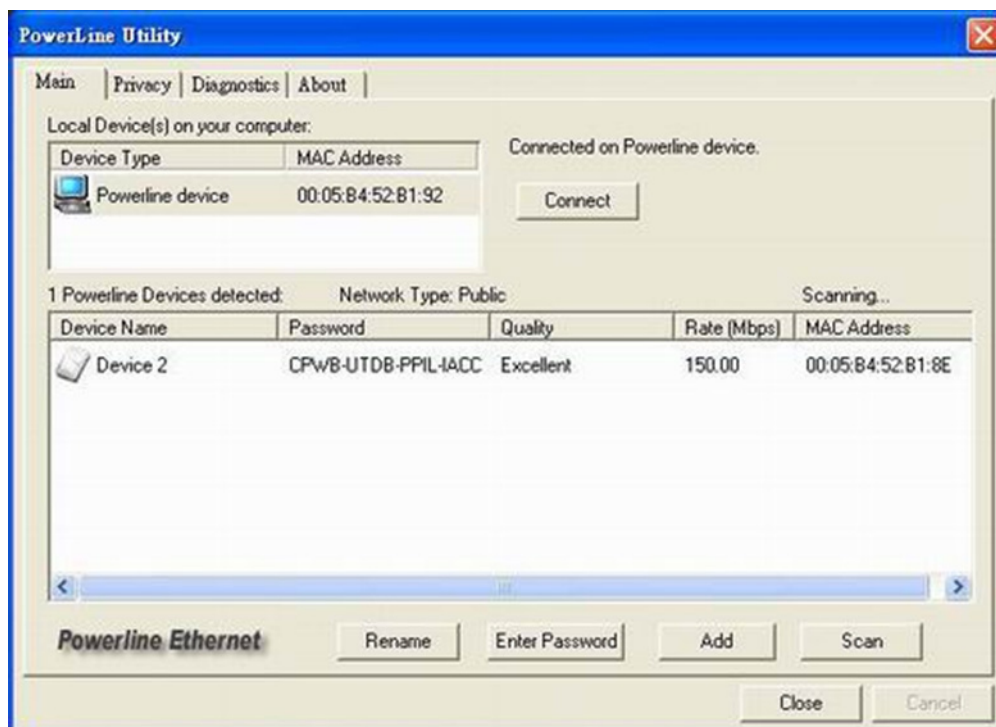


Gambar 1: Layar Install



## 4.2 Windows Configuration Utility

Untuk menjalankan utility, klik 2 kali icon utility. *Gambar 2* menampilkan layar dari configuration utility. Tampilan ini menggambarkan Powerline AP Ethernet device terhubung dengan Powerline AP Ethernet devices lainya.



*Gambar 2: Layar Utama dengan perangkat local High-Speed Powerline AP*



## 4.3 Antarmuka Pengguna

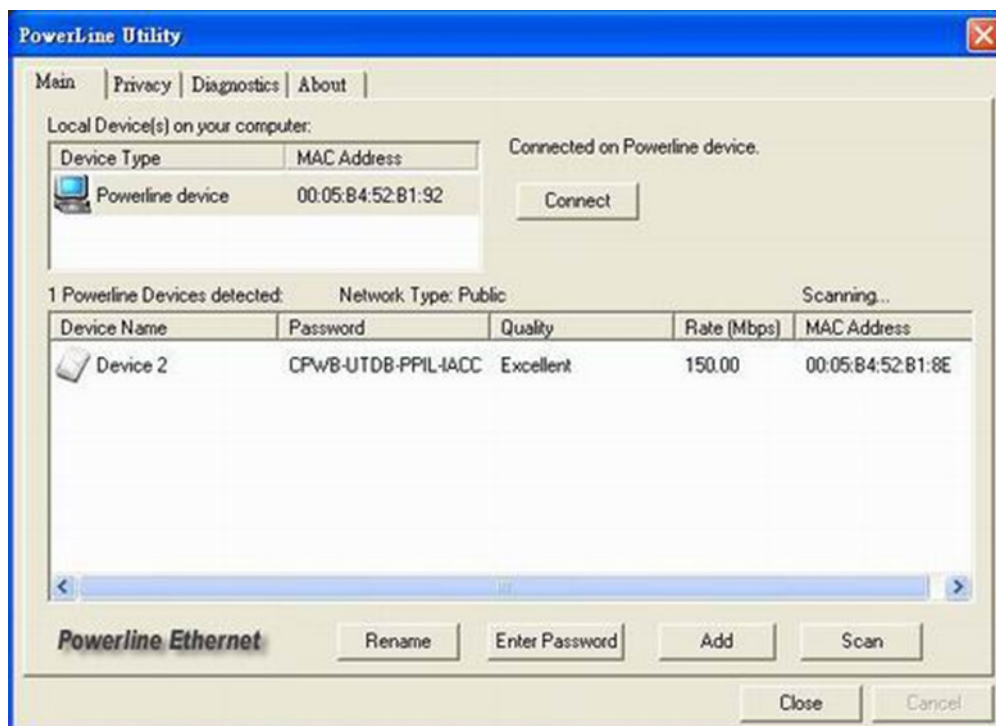
### 4.3.1 Layar Utama

Layar Utama menyediakan semua perangkat Powerline AP secara logical terkoneksi pada computer dimana utility itu terinstall.

Panel atas menampilkan local Powerline AP ditemukan terhubung ke NIC (Network Interface Card) komputer. Kebanyakan kasus, hanya 1 perangkat yang terlihat dimana ada lebih dari 1 perangkat yang terhubung, seperti USB dan juga perangkat Ethernet, pengguna harus memilih 1 untuk dikonfigurasi dan pilih tombol **Connect**. Area status diatas tombol mengindikasikan PC Anda terkoneksi pada perangkat yang sama.

Sekali terkoneksi pada perangkat local yang dipilih, utility akan otomatis mencari secara periodic Powerline AP yang lainnya yang terhubung. Jika tidak ada perangkat local Powerline AP ditemukan, area status diatas akan menampilkan informasi yang sesuai dengan status saat itu.

Gambar 3ilustrasi muncul 2 perangkat local pada komputer.



Gambar 3: Koneksi Multiple Local Device

Pada panel bawah menampilkan semua perangkat Powerline AP, ditemukan pada jaringan logical (remote devices). Menampilkan jumlah perangkat yang ditemukan, jenis jaringan logical (Public atau Private), dan pesan dari konektifitas dan status pencarian. Berikut informasi yang tampil untuk setiap perangkat yang ditemukan muncul pada panel bawah:

**Device Name** menampilkan secara default nama perangkat, dimana pengguna dapat merubahnya dengan memilih pada kotak nama lalu ubah, atau dengan cara memilih tombol rename. Sebuah icon akan muncul yang ditujukan pada nama tersebut. Perbedaan pada ikon ini dibuat berdasarkan perbedaan antara perangkat dengan kecepatan rendah dan tinggi yang akan ditampilkan berdasarkan nama..

**MAC Address** menampilkan alamat MAC pada perangkat.

**Password** menampilkan kolom password pada perangkat (awalnya dibiarkan kosong). Pengguna dapat memasukkan password dengan menggunakan tombol Enter Password. Untuk membuat **Password** pada perangkat (diperlukan disaat membuat jaringan pribadi), pertama pilih perangkat dengan memilih nama pada panel bawah lalu pilih tombol Enter Password. Kotak akan muncul seperti pada Gambar 4 untuk mengisi password. Nama perangkat yang dipilih akan muncul untuk memasukkan password. Tekan OK setelah mengisi password baru. Sebuah kotak konfirmasi akan muncul jika password yang dimasukkan benar.

Jika perangkat tidak ditemukan, pengguna akan diberitahu dan diberikan saran untuk menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi.



Gambar 4: Membuat Password pada Perangkat

Tombol **Add** berguna untuk menambahkan perangkat lain didalam jaringan Anda yang tidak muncul pada layar panel bawah, sebagai contoh, perangkat saat ini berada pada jaringan logical yang lain. Pengguna diminta untuk mencari/membuat password untuk semua perangkat dengan menggunakan tombol Add ini.

Kotak akan muncul seperti pada gambar dibawah ini. Kotak ini memungkinkan pengguna untuk memasukkan nama perangkat dan password.

Kotak konfirmasi akan muncul jika password diisi dengan benar dan jika perangkat ditemukan.

Jika perangkat tidak ditemukan, pengguna akan diberitahu dan diberikan saran untuk menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi.



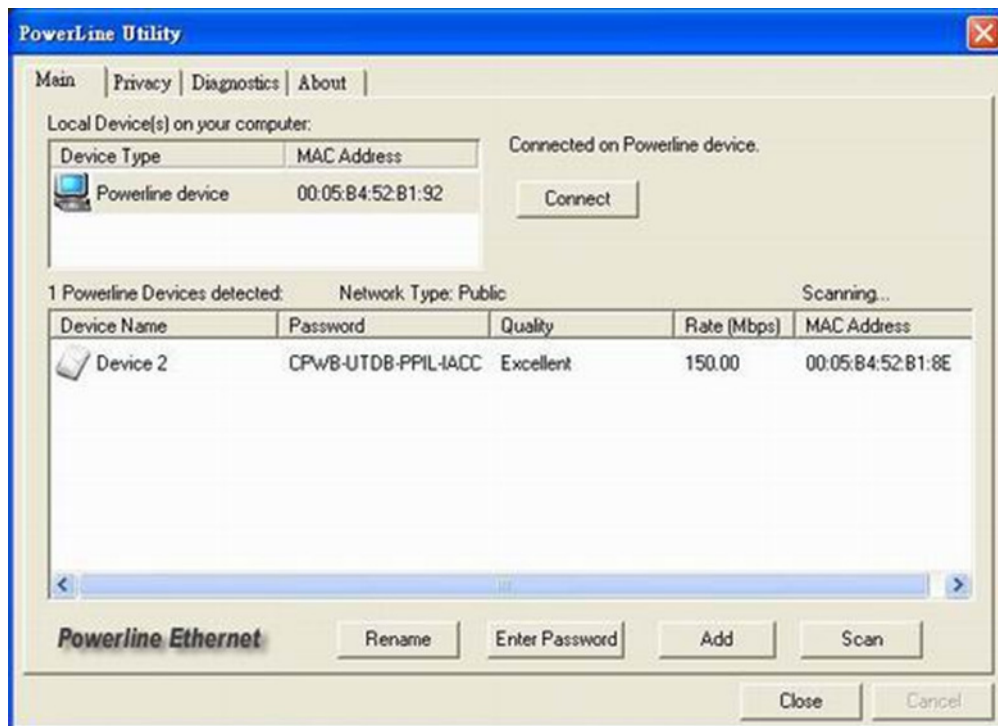
Figure 5: Add Remote Device



**CATATAN:**

Perangkat harus dalam keadaan menyala untuk dapat mengkonfirmasi password dan menambahkan pada jaringan. Jika tidak ditemukan, pesan error akan muncul.

Tombol **Scan** digunakan untuk melakukan pencarian secara otomatis Powerline AP yang terhubung pada computer. Secara default utility akan secara otomatis mencari setiap beberapa detik dan mengupdate tampilan. Contoh tampilan pada layar setelah penamaan dan password benar terlihat pada Gambar 6.



Gambar 6: Layar Utama pada Configuration Utility

### 4.3.2 Privacy Screen

Layar Privacy menyediakan sarana untuk mengelola jaringan local dan menyediakan keamanan tambahan.

Semua perangkat Powerline APdikirim menggunakan default jaringan logical (nama jaringan), yang biasanya disebut **"HomePlug"**.

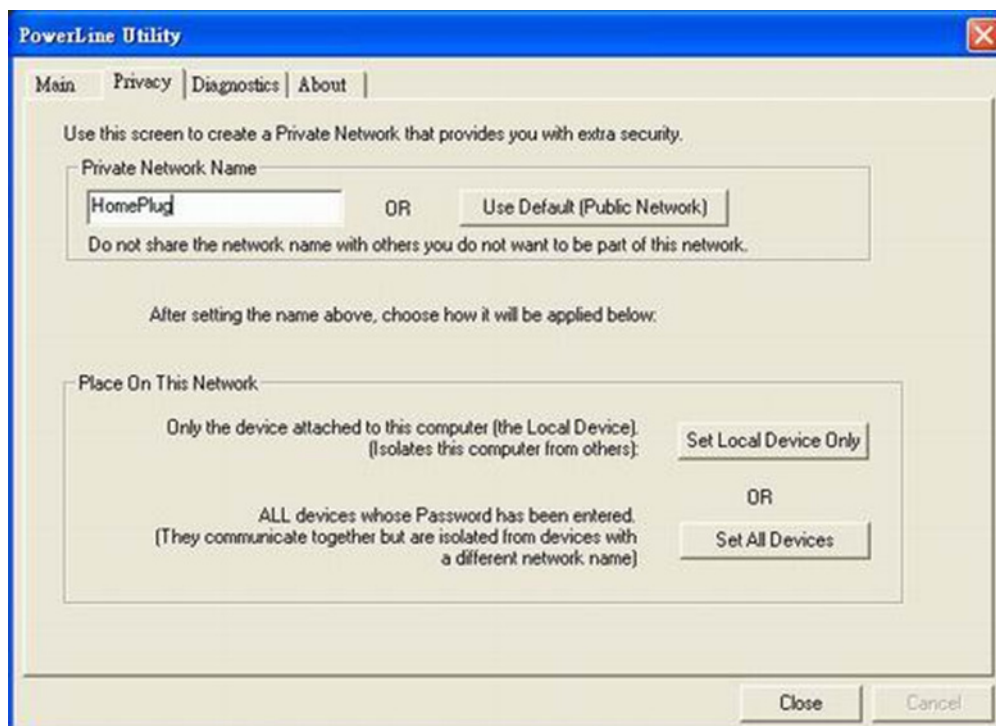
Layar **Privacy** memungkinkan pengguna untuk membuat jaringan pribadi dengan mengubah nama jaringan (password jaringan) dari perangdialog screeat.

Pengguna dapat mereset Powerline APdengan memasukkan nama "HomePlug" sebagai nama jaringan atau dengan menggunakan tombol **Use Default**.



#### CATATAN:

*Mengganti nama jaringan menjadi nama lainnya selain nama HomePlug akan ditunjukan pada layar sebagai Private.*



Gambar 7: Layar Privacy

Tombol **Set Local Device** hanya digunakan untuk mengubah nama jaringan (password jaringan) pada perangkat local saja.

Setelah melakukan hal ini, semua perangkat akan terlihat pada panel utama namun tidak dapat lagi untuk berkomunikasi atau merespon ke komputer, karena mereka dianggap sudah berada pada jaringan yang berbeda. Perangkat yang sudah ditetapkan sebelumnya pada jaringan yang sama akan muncul pada layar setelah memilih pilihan ini.

Tombol **Set All Devices** digunakan untuk mengubah jaringan logical dari semua perangkat yang muncul pada panel utama..

Pengguna harus memasukkan password perangkat untuk mengaturnya pada jaringan logical yang baru. Sebuah pesan pemberitahuan akan muncul untuk melaporkan keberhasilan proses ini.

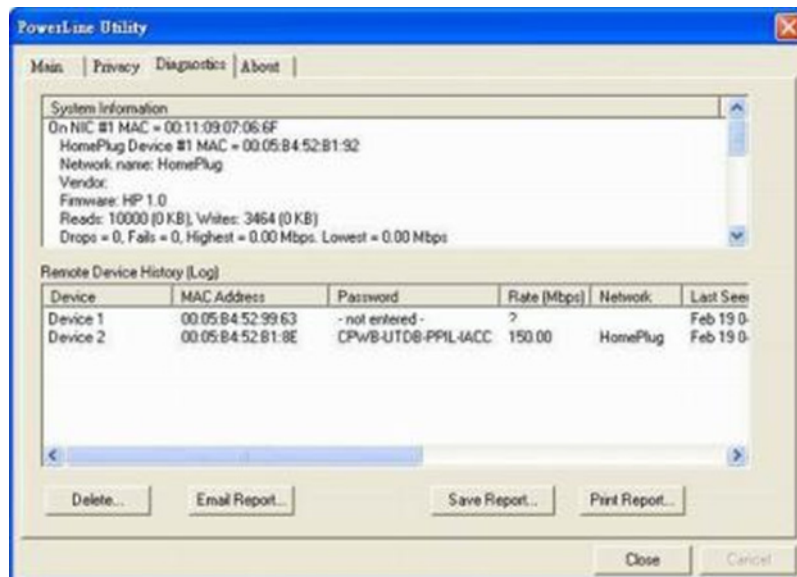
## 4.4 Layer Diagnostics

Layar **Diagnostics** menampilkan informasi system dan history dari semua perangkat yang terlihat. Gambar ditampilkan pada *Gambar 8*.

Pada panel atas menampilkan data teknis tentang software dan hardware pada computer yang digunakan untuk berkomunikasi melalui jaringan Powerline AP.

Ini harus mencakup sebagai berikut:

- Versi Operating System
- Host Network Name
- User Name
- Alamat MAC dari semua NICs (network interface card)
- Mengidentifikasi versi dari semua Driver DLLs dan Libraries (NDIS) yang digunakan
- Versi firmware MAC



*Gambar 8: Layer Diagnostics*

Panel bawah berisi history semua perangkat yang terlihat pada computer, dari waktu ke waktu. Perangkat yang ditampilkan disini terlepas dari apakah mereka berada di jaringan logical yang sama. Perangkat yang aktif pada jaringan logical saat ini akan menunjukkan transfer rate; perangkat pada jaringan lain, atau perangkat yang sudah tidak muncul lagi dengan tanda "?" pada kolom.

Berikut informasi remote perangkat yang tersedia di layar diagnostics:

- Nama alias dari Adapter
- Alamat MAC Adapter
- Password Adapter
- Rate terakhir pada Adapter
- Jaringan terakhir pada Adapter
- Tanggal terakhir di temukan
- Versi Firmware pada MAC

Informasi yang ditampilkan diagnostics dapat disimpan e file text yang dapat dikirim melalui email atau dicetak untuk referensi saat panggilan dukungan teknis. Perangkat tidak lagi menjadi bagian dari jaringan dapat dihapus dengan menggunakan tombol delete.

#### 4.4.1 About Screen

Pada layar menampilkan tanggal di release nya software.



Gambar 9: About dialog screen

#### 4.4.2 Preferences

Bagian panel bawah menampilkan pilihan untuk preferensi pengguna (seperti menggunakan fitur auto-scan aktif atau tidak aktif) seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Gambar 9 diatas.

## BAGIAN 5 PUSH BUTTON SETTING

Ada 2 tombol pada perangkat ini, 1 tombol untuk **Reset** dan 1 tombol untuk **Secure**.

**Reset:** Tekan tombol ini untuk me reset perangkat ke pabrik default settings.



**PERHATIAN:**

*Hati-hati, ketika Anda menekan tombol reset, pastikan unplug (cabut) kabel Ethernet (RJ-45) terlebih dahulu. Setelah tekan tombol reset (tahan selama < 3 detik) lalu tunggu sampai indicator PWR LED hidup kembali. Jangan dimatikan ketika perangkat dalam proses reset.*



**Secure:** Untuk secara otomatis mengamankan perangkat Powerline AP dalam grup, berikut adalah scenario untuk tombol secure.



**CATATAN:**

*Perangkat Powerline AP dapat secara otomatis mendeteksi perangkat lainya dalam 1 circuit yang sama, Anda tidak perlu menggunakan utility pada Powerline AP kecuali Anda ingin menenkripsikan semua perangkat Powerline AP dalam grup atau Anda tidak bias mengakses perangkat melalui computer lain.*

### 2 Tombol Push Button ini memicu kondisi berikut

- "Adder state" untuk menyediakan perangkat NMK untuk sebuah AVLN yang ada
- "Joiner state" untuk perangkat yang akan bergabung dengan AVLN
- Menekan tombol ini akan membuat 2 perangkat yang ada satu menjadi "adder" dan yang satunya menjadi "joiner"

### 3 Skenario yang Mungkin

- Perangkat yang tidak terdaftar bergabung dengan AVLN yang ada
  - 2 dari perangkat yang tidak terdaftar bergabung menjadi 1 AVLN yang baru
  - Kasus khusus: satu perangkat adalah CCo, yang lain adalah STA
- 2 perangkat yang terdaftar bergabung untuk membentuk sebuah AVLN dengan NMK yang baru.



### Kemungkinan menggunakan Skenario 1: Perangkat yang tidak terdaftar bergabung dengan AVLN yang ada

- STA C wants to join AVLN AB
- STA A (or B) presses PB < 3 sec
- STA C presses PB < 3 sec (may precede or follow STA A/B PB)
- STA A (or B) becomes "Adder"
- STA C becomes "Joiner"
- AVLN ABC is formed using NMK of AVLN AB

Assumptions:

- 1) An Associated network consists of at least two Associated devices
- 2) All devices are delivered in matched groupings (preloaded NMK)
- 3) Customer-provided device's NMK is different from Associated NMK

Existing AVLN with a new Unassociated device added

Legend:

- Unassociated NMK Device
- Associated NMK Device

### Kemungkinan menggunakan Skenario 2: 2 perangkat bergabung membentuk AVLN baru

Sebelum scenario nini dimulai, pastikan tekan setiap tombol secure pada perangkat selama > 10 detik sampai semua indicator LEDs menyala embali untuk men generate password jaringan terlebih dahulu.

- STA B wants to join with STA A (CCo with pre-existing NMK or a device with higher MAC address)
- STA A (or B) presses PB < 3 sec
- STA B presses PB < 3 sec (may precede or follow STA A PB)
- STA A (CCo or higher MAC value STA) becomes "Adder"
- STA B becomes "Joiner"
- AVLN AB is formed using NMK of STA A

Assumptions:

- 1) At least one device has a pre-existing [original] NMK (CCo)
- 2) All devices are delivered in matched groupings (preloaded NMK)
- 3) Customer-provided device's NMK is different from original NMK

Two Unassociated devices forming a new AVLN

MAC address of STA A > MAC address of STA B or STA A is CCo of former AVLN and STA B is not

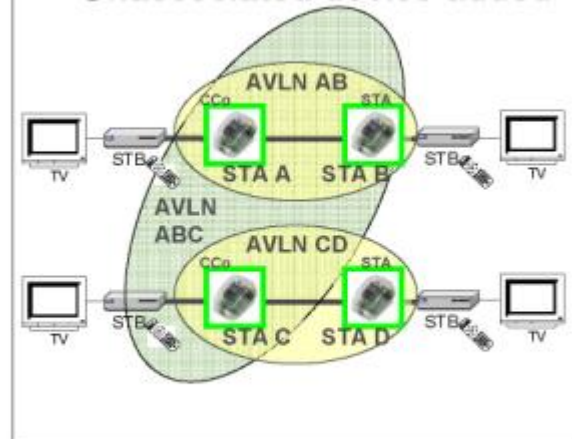
Legend:

- Unassociated NMK Device

## Kemungkinan menggunakan Skenario 3: Reset

- ◆ STA C wants to join AVLN AB
- ◆ STA C presses PB > 10 sec to reset its NMK to random value
- ◆ AVLN CD is removed; Case 1 scenario exists and implemented
- ◆ STA A (or B) becomes "Adder" (after PB depressed < 3 sec)
- ◆ STA C becomes "Joiner" (after PB depressed < 3 sec)
- ◆ AVLN ABC is formed using NMK of AVLN AB

- ◆ Existing AVLN with a new Unassociated device added

Assumptions:

- 1) An Associated network consists of at least two Associated devices
- 2) All devices are delivered in matched groupings (preloaded NMK)
- 3) Two distinct and different NMK's exist for AVLN

**Associated NMK Device**

## BAGIAN 6 PEMECAHAN MASALAH

### 1. Mengapa utility saya tidak bisa bekerja dengan benar setelah selesai proses instalasi?

Jawab: Ikuti langkah-langkah berikut untuk memeriksa permasalahan.

1. Periksa versi Windows, utility hanya mendukung windows 2000, XP, 2003, vista 32, Vista 64, 7
2. Coba untuk install lagi utility nya, Anda dapat menghapus dan menginstall ulang utility lagi.
3. Jika OS yang digunakan adalah 64bit, pastikan utility yang Anda install juga untuk 64bit. Anda dapat melihat pada CD auto run.

### 2. Jenis OS windows apa saja yang dapat di install dengan utility Powerline APini?

Jawab: Saat ini Powerline AP utilityhanya mendukung Windows 2000, XP, 2003, Vista 32/64 and 7.

### 3. Mengapa throughput dari Powerline AP200M bridge sangat buruk?

Jawab: Silahkan ikuti langkah-langkah berikut untuk memeriksa permasalahan.

1. Berdasarkan struktur master/slave, Anda perlu menghindari plugging 2 buah Powerline AP dalam waktu yang bersamaan, sebaiknya berurutan.
2. Silahkan untuk mencabut Powerline AP lalu pasang kembali, mohon diingat untuk menyambung nya bertahap.  
Periksa Powerline AP utility dan periksa throughput nya kembali.

### 4. Mengapa perangkat Powerline AP200M tidak dapat bekerja stabil?

Jawab: Dalam beberapa hal, pengguna lebih baik untuk menyesuaikan koneksi NB/PC ke 100MBaseTx half duplex disaat menghubungkan ke perangkat Powerline AP200M. Ini akan menjaga performa untuk hasil yang baik dan stabil. Ketika pengguna menemukan link yang tidak stabil/baik, silahkan untuk mengubah koneksi NIC's ke half duplex.

## LAMPIRAN A MODE SECURITY

### Open / WEP Auto

### Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP):

| Fungsi      | Penjelasan   |
|-------------|--|
| Default Key | Pilih untuk menggunakan WEP key dengan nilai 1, 2, 3 or 4 sesuai pada konfigurasi.   |
| WEP Keys    | Pilih ASCII atau Hex untuk mengisi nilai. ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) adalah kode yang mewakili huruf bahasa inggris sebagai angka dari 0-127. Hexadecimal terdiri dari angka 0-9 dan huruf dari A-F. |

## Shared

**Wire Equivalence Protection (WEP):**

| Fungsi      | Penjelasan   |
|-------------|--|
| Default Key | Pilih untuk menggunakan WEP key dengan nilai 1, 2, 3 or 4 sesuai pada konfigurasi.   |
| WEP Keys    | Pilih ASCII atau Hex untuk mengisi nilai. ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) adalah kode yang mewakili huruf bahasa inggris sebagai angka dari 0-127. Hexadecimal terdiri dari angka 0-9 dan huruf dari A-F. |

**WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK / WPA-PSK + WPA2-PSK**

**PROLiNK®** Extend your network with  
Powerline and Wireless network!

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

**Wireless Security/Encryption Settings**

Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring.

**Select SSID**

SSID choice: BGAP01

**"BGAP01"**

Security Mode: WPA-PSK

**WPA**

WPA Algorithms: ☐ TKIP ☐ AES ☐ TKIPAES

Pass Phrase: 12345678

Key Renewal Interval: 3600 seconds

**Access Policy**

Policy: Reject

Add a station Mac:

**WiredProtection Area (WPA):**

| Fungsi                      | Penjelasan   |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>WPA Algorithms</b>       | Tandai pilihan untuk mengaktifkan mode TKIP, AES, atau TKIPAES (TKIPAES hanya tersedia dalam modus keamanan WPA2-PSK dan WPAPSK + WPA2-PSK)                    |
| <b>Pass Phrase</b>          | Masukkan format enkripsi kata sandi (8~32 bytes).  |
| <b>Key Renewal Interval</b> | Masukkan nilai untuk mengatur interval pembaruan WPA key. Perangkat akan meregenerasi kunci dalam setiap detik interval yang telah Anda setup tanpa pemutusan. |

**WPA / WPA2 / WPA1 + WPA2 / 802.1x**
**WiredProtection Area (WPA):**

| Fungsi               | Penjelasan   |
|----------------------|--|
| WPA Algorithms       | Tandai pilihan untuk mengaktifkan mode TKIP, AES, atau TKIPAES (TKIPAES hanya tersedia dalam modus keamanan WPA2-PSK dan WPA2-PSK)                             |
| Key Renewal Interval | Masukkan nilai untuk mengatur interval pembaruan WPA key. Perangkat akan meregenerasi kunci dalam setiap detik interval yang telah Anda setup tanpa pemutusan. |

**Radius Server:**

| Fungsi          | Penjelasan                      |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| IP Address      | Alamat IP pada Radius Server.   |
| Port            | Nomor Default port adalah 1812. |
| Shared Secret   | Default adalah kosong.          |
| Session Timeout | Default adalah 0.               |
| Idle Timeout    | Untuk konfigurasi idle timeout. |



## LAMPIRAN B DAFTAR KATA

### Address mask

sebuah bit mask yang digunakan untuk memilih bit dari alamat Internet untuk alamat subnet. Mask panjangnya 32 dan memilih bagian jaringan dari alamat Internet dan satu atau lebih dari porsi lokal. Kadang-kadang disebut juga subnet mask.

### AAL5

ATM Adaptation Layer –Ini peta layer data pengguna layer yang lebih tinggi ke dalam sel ATM, membuat data yang cocok untuk transportasi melalui jaringan ATM.

### ADSL

Asymmetric digital subscriber line.

### ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode –Teknik cell-based data transfer dimana kebutuhan channel menentukan alokasi paket. ATM menawarkan paket teknologi yang cepat, real time; permintaan led switching untuk efisiensi dari sumber daya jaringan.

### AWG

American Wire Gauge –Standar ukuran ketebalan kabel.

### Bridge

Sebuah perangkat yang menghubungkan 2 atau lebih jaringan fisik dan melanjutkan paket data diantara mereka. Bridges biasanya dibuat untuk menyaring paket, yaitu, untuk melanjutkan data ke jalur tertentu. Perangkat terkait adalah: repeaters yang hanya melanjutkan sinyal elektik yang sederhana dari 1 kabel ke lainnya.

### Broadband

Karakteristik setiap multiplexes jaringan operator jaringan independen ke kabel tunggal. Broadband teknologi memungkinkan beberapa jaringan untuk hidup berdampingan pada satu kabel tunggal; lalu lintas dari satu jaringan tidak mengganggu lalu lintas dari yang lain. Broadcast pengiriman paket sistem dimana salinan paket yang diberikan diberikan kepada semua host yang terpasang ke jaringan. Contoh: Ethernet.

### CO

Central Office. Mengacu pada peralatan yang terletak di Telco atau service provider.

### CPE

Customer Premises Equipment berada di tempat pengguna.

### DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

DHCP adalah perangkat lunak yang secara otomatis memberikan alamat IP ke stasiun klien login ke jaringan TCP/IP. Menghilangkan DHCP harus secara manual memberikan alamat IP permanen untuk setiap perangkat pada jaringan Anda. software DHCP biasanya berjalan di server dan juga ditemukan di perangkat jaringan seperti Router.

### DMT

Discrete Multi-Tone frequency signal modulation

### Downstream rate

Line rate untuk pesan balik atau transfer data dari pusat jaringan ke pengguna.

### DSLAM

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplex



**Dynamic IP Addresses**

Sebuah alamat IP dinamis adalah alamat IP yang secara otomatis ditetapkan ke stasiun klien (komputer, printer, dll) dalam jaringan TCP / IP. Alamat IP dinamis biasanya diberikan oleh server DHCP, yang dapat sebuah komputer pada jaringan atau hardware lain, seperti Router. Sebuah alamat IP dinamis bisa berubah setiap kali komputer Anda terhubung ke jaringan.

**Encapsulation**

Teknik yang digunakan oleh protokol lapisan di mana lapisan menambahkan informasi header ke protokol data unit (PDU) dari lapisan atas. Sebagai contoh, dalam terminologi internet, paket akan berisi sebuah header dari layer fisik, diikuti dengan sebuah header dari lapisan jaringan (IP), diikuti dengan sebuah header dari layer transport (TCP), dan diikuti dengan protokol aplikasi.

**Ethernet**

Satu dari skema kabel yang umum local area network (LAN), Ethernet memiliki data transmisi sebesar 10 Mbps.

**FTP**

File Transfer Protocol. Internet protocol (dan program) yang digunakan untuk mengirim file antar host.

**Hop count**

Mengukur jarak antara 2 titik pada Internet. Hal ini setara dengan jumlah router yang memisahkan sumber dan tujuan.

**HTML**

Hypertext Markup Language –Halaman koding bahasa untuk World Wide Web.

**HTML browser**

Browser yang digunakan untuk menjelajahi Internet, seperti Netscape atau Microsoft Internet Explorer.

**http**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol –Protokol yang digunakan untuk membawa lalu lintas world-wide-web (www) antara www browser pada computer dan www pada server yang di akses.

**ICMP**

Internet Control Message Protocol - Protokol yang digunakan untuk menangani error dan control pesan pada layer IP. ICMP sebenarnya adalah bagian dari protocol IP.

**Internet address**

Sebuah alamat IP ditugaskan di blok angka untuk organisasi pengguna yang mengakses Internet. Alamat ini didirikan oleh Amerika Serikat Departemen Pertahanan Pusat Informasi Jaringan. Alamat Gandakan dapat menyebabkan masalah besar pada jaringan, tetapi NIC mempercayai organisasi untuk menggunakan alamat individu bertanggung jawab. Setiap alamat 32-bit dalam bentuk xxxx di mana x adalah angka delapan-bit 0-255. Ada tiga kelas: A, B dan C, tergantung pada seberapa banyak komputer di situs kemungkinan besar akan terhubung.

**Internet Protocol (IP)**

Lapisan protocol jaringan untuk protocol Internet

**IP address**

Alamat 32-bit yang diberikan pada host yang bergabung pada Internet TCP/IP.

**ISP**

Internet service provider –Perusahaan yang memberikan akses kepada pengguna untuk dapat terhubung ke Internet.

**MAC**

Media Access Control Layer –Sebuah sub-lapisan dari Data Link Layer (Layer 2) dari Model ISO OSI yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengontrol media.

**MIB**

Management Information Base –Sebuah koleksi dari objects yang dapat diakses melalui jaringan management protocol, seperti SNMP dan CMIP (Common Management Information Protocol).

**NAT**

Network Address Translation –Sebuah proposal untuk digunakan kembali oleh alamat IP, dimana alamat IP local di petakan ke sebuah alamat global yang unik.

**NVT**

Network Virtual Terminal

**PAP**

Password Authentication Protocol

**PORT**

Sebuah Abstraction yang digunakan oleh Internet transport protocols untuk membedakan antara beberapa koneksi simultan ke host tujuan.

**POTS**

Plain Old Telephone Service –Ini adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan layanan telepon.

**PPP**

Point-to-Point-Protocol –Pengganti SLIP, PPP menyediakan koneksi router-to-router dan host-to-network melalui circuit synchronous dan asynchronous.

**PPPoE**

PPP over Ethernet adalah protocol untuk menghubungkan remote hosts ke Internet melalui koneksi yang always-on dengan mensimulasikan koneksi dial-up.

**Remote server**

Sebuah jaringan computer yang memungkinkan user untuk log on ke jaringan lain.

**RFC**

Request for Comments –Mengacu kepada dokumen yang diterbitkan oleh Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) yang mengusulkan protocol standardan prosedur untuk Internet. RFCs dapat dibaca di [www.ietf.org](http://www.ietf.org).

**Route**

Jalan yang lalu lintas jaringannya dimulai dari sumber ke tujuan. Rute suatu datagram dapat mencakup banyak router dan jaringan fisik yang banyak. Dalam Internet, setiap datagram diarahkan secara.

**Router**

Sebuah sistem yang bertanggung jawab untuk membuat keputusan dalam memilih lalu lintas jalan yang akan dilalui. Untuk melakukan hal ini, ia menggunakan protokol routing untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang jaringan dan algoritma untuk memilih rute terbaik berdasarkan beberapa kriteria yang dikenal sebagai "metrik routing".

**Routing table**

Informasi yang tersimpan di dalam sebuah router yang berisi path jaringan dan informasi status. Hal ini digunakan untuk memilih rute yang paling tepat untuk informasi maju.

**Routing Information Protocol**

Router secara periodik bertukar informasi dengan satu sama lain sehingga mereka bisa menentukan jalur jarak minimal antara sumber dan tujuan.

**SNMP**

Simple Network Management Protocol –Network management protocol pilihan untuk TCP/IP-berbasis Internet.

## SOCKET

- (1) The Berkeley UNIX mekanisme untuk membuat sambungan virtual diantara proses.
- (2) IBM term untuk antarmuka software yang memungkinkan 2 program aplikasi UNIX dapat berkomunikasi melalui protocol TCP/IP.

## Spanning-Tree Bridge Protocol (STP)

Spanning-Tree Bridge Protocol (STP) – Bagian dari standar IEEE. Sebuah mekanisme untuk mendeteksi dan mencegah loop yang terjadi pada lingkungan multi-bridge. Ketika tiga atau lebih segmen LAN yang terhubung melalui jembatan, loop dapat terjadi. Karena jembatan ke depan semua paket yang tidak diakui sebagai lokal, beberapa paket sirkulasi untuk waktu yang lama, akhirnya menurunkan kinerja sistem. Algoritma ini menjamin hanya satu jalur menghubungkan setiap pasang stasiun, memilih salah satu jembatan sebagai 'root' jembatan, dengan satu prioritas tertinggi sebagai identifier.

## Spoofing

A method of fooling network end stations into believing that keep alive signals have come from and returned to the host. Polls are received and returned locally at either end

## Static IP Addresses

Sebuah alamat IP statis adalah alamat IP secara permanen ditugaskan ke komputer dalam jaringan TCP / IP. Alamat IP statis ini biasanya diberikan untuk perangkat jaringan yang konsisten diakses oleh beberapa pengguna, seperti PC Server, atau printer. Jika Anda menggunakan Router Anda untuk berbagi kabel atau DSL koneksi Internet, hubungi ISP Anda untuk melihat apakah mereka telah menunjuk rumah Anda alamat IP statis. Anda akan membutuhkan alamat bahwa selama konfigurasi Router Anda.

## Subnet

Untuk keperluan routing, jaringan IP dapat dibagi ke dalam subnet logis dengan menggunakan subnet mask. Nilai di bawah orang-orang dari masker adalah alamat valid pada subnet.

## TCP

Transmission Control Protocol –Transportasi umum protocol dalam Internet yang cocok untuk koneksi yang reliable, connection-oriented full-duplex streams.

## TFTP

Trivial File Transfer Protocol - file transfer protocol yang sederhana (versi sederhana FTP) yang sering digunakan untuk boot diskless workstations dan perangkat jaringan lain seperti routers melalui jaringan (seperti LAN).

## Telnet

Protokol virtual terminal didalam Internet –Memungkinkan pengguna dari salah satu host untuk log in ke host remote dan bertindak sebagai pengguna dari host yang dimaksud.

## Transparent bridging

Dinamakan demikian karena kecerdasan yang diperlukan untuk membuat keputusan relaying ada di jembatan itu sendiri dan dengan demikian transparan ke workstation berkomunikasi. Ini melibatkan forwarding frame; alamat workstation belajar dan memastikan tidak ada topologi loop (dalam hubungannya dengan algoritma Spanning-Tree).

## UDP

User Datagram Protocol - Sebuah protokol connectionless transportasi yang berjalan di atas TCP / IP 's IP. UDP, seperti TCP, menggunakan IP untuk pengiriman, namun tidak seperti TCP, UDP menyediakan untuk pertukaran datagram tanpa pengakuan atau pengiriman dijamin. Paling cocok bagi perusahaan kecil, permintaan independen, seperti meminta nilai MIB dari agen SNMP, di mana setting koneksi pertama itu akan memakan waktu lebih dari pengiriman data.

## UNI signaling

User Network Interface signaling untuk komunikasi ATM.

**Virtual Connection (VC)**

Sebuah link yang tampak dan berperilaku seperti garis titik-to-point khusus atau sebuah sistem yang memberikan paket-paket secara berurutan, seperti yang terjadi pada jaringan point-to-point yang sebenarnya. Pada kenyataannya, data tersebut akan dikirimkan melalui jaringan melalui rute yang paling sesuai. Para perangkat pengirim dan penerima tidak harus sadar akan pilihan dan dipilih rute hanya ketika pesan dikirim. Tidak ada pengaturan-pra, sehingga setiap sambungan virtual hanya berlaku durasi yang transmisi satu.

**WAN**

Wide area network - Sebuah jaringan komunikasi data yang menjangkau setiap jarak dan biasanya disediakan secara publik (seperti perusahaan telepon atau operator selular).

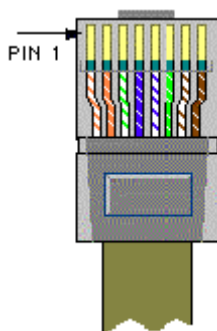
## LAMPIRAN C KABEL / KONEKSI

Kabel jaringan yang digunakan PCs adalah Ethernet network Category 5, atau disebut juga "Cat5" saat ini banyak digunakan untuk menghubungkan jaringan.

Kabel Cat 5 dipasangkan dengan konektor RJ-45, dimana cocok untuk port RJ-45.

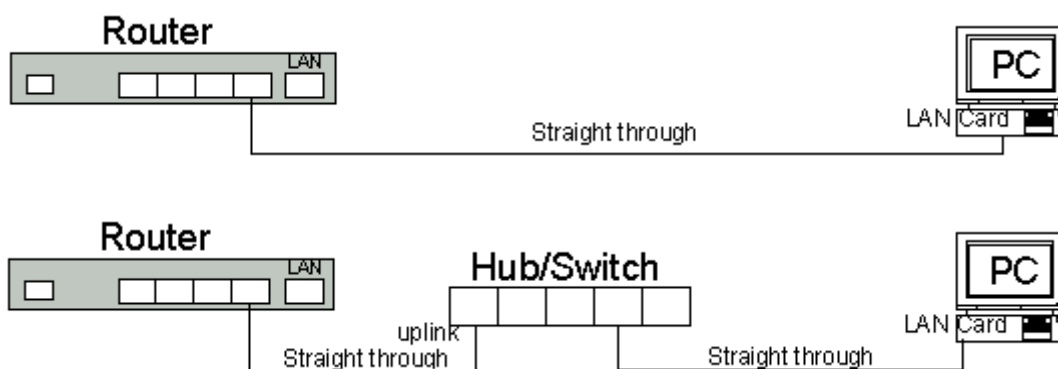
### Straight-through vs. Crossover Cables:

| STRAIGHT-THROUGH |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Wire             | Becomes |
| 1                | 1       |
| 2                | 2       |
| 3                | 3       |
| 6                | 6       |



| CROSSOVER |         |
|-----------|---------|
| Wire      | Becomes |
| 1         | 3       |
| 2         | 6       |
| 3         | 1       |
| 6         | 6       |

### Koneksi LAN:



Untuk memeriksa indicator LED menyala pada saat Anda selesai menghubungkan 2 buah hardware.

## LAMPIRAN D TECHNICAL SUPPORT

### REGISTER ONLINE FOR FREE WARRANTY.

#### **FREE TECHNICAL SUPPORT HOTLINE:**

Senin sampai Jum'at, 9.00 am – 6.00 pm (Tutup pada Hari Sabtu, Minggu dan Hari Besar Lainnya)

- Singapore : (65) 6357 0668
- Malaysia : (60) 3 8023 9151
- Indonesia : (62) 21 3483 1717

#### **WALK-IN**

Senin sampai Jum'at, 9.00 am – 6.00 pm (Tutup pada Hari Sabtu, Minggu dan Hari Besar Lainnya)

- Singapore : FIDA INTERNATIONAL (S) PTE LTD  
Block 16 Kallang Place, #06-02 Kallang Basin Industrial Estate, Singapore 339156.
- Malaysia : FIDA SYSTEMS (M) SDN BHD  
29 Jalan USJ 1/31, 47600 Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.
- Indonesia : PROLiNK INDONESIA  
Jalan Cideng Barat No. 79, Jakarta Pusat 10150, Indonesia.

#### **ONLINE TECHNICAL SUPPORTS**

- Singapore : support@fida.com
- Malaysia : support\_my@fida.com
- Indonesia : support@prolink.co.id

**Register Online For Your Product Warranty.**  
**[www.prolink2u.com](http://www.prolink2u.com)**



**SINGAPORE**

FIDA INTERNATIONAL (S) PTE LTD

Block 16 Kallang Place, #06-02 Kallang Basin Industrial Estate, Singapore 339156.

Tel : +65 6357 0668

Email : support@fida.com



**MALAYSIA**

FIDA SYSTEMS (M) SDN BHD

29 Jalan USJ 1/31, 47600 Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.

Tel : +603 8024 9151

Email : support\_my@fida.com



**INDONESIA**

PROLiNK INDONESIA

Jalan Cideng Barat No. 79, Jakarta Pusat 10150, Indonesia.

Tel : +62 21 3483 1717

Email : support@prolink.co.id

**PROLiNK** is a trademark of **FIDA INTERNATIONAL (S) PTE LTD** and is manufactured under its authority. All other brands, products, services, logos and company names mentioned herein are trademarks of their respective owners. All specifications, designs and contents are subject to changes without prior notice. © Copyright 2010. **PROLiNK** all rights reserved.